TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

AMERICA'S HOME AND FARM NEWSPAPER

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CROP ESTIMATE WORK OF GOVT. HELPS FARMERS

Can Predict Fat and Lean Years in Agriculture With Great Degree of Accuracy.

The lean and the fat years in agriculture can now be prophesied with a great degree of accuracy, according to A. J. Surratt, agriculturist statistician for Illinois under the Federal Bureau of Crop Estimates.

The consolidation recently of the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates and the office of Farm Management and Farm Economics into the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics drew attention to a crop reporting system that has been developing since long prior to the Civil war.

Of the various consolidated the old Bureau of Crop Estimates, the government began collecting crop reports as early as 1870, but it was not until 1865 that an appropriation was made for a separate department to do this work. In that year $20,000 was set aside to gather crop estimates from as much of the country as could be covered.

The activity of estimating the crops of the country is simply giving to the business of farming a record of its past performances and knowledge of its present conditions in order that it may have some foundation on which to base its present activities, declared Mr. Surratt.

Must Have Records.

"The great business of agriculture cannot be conducted without records and information of growing crops," said Mr. Surratt in a statement on the work of his bureau. "Farmers need to know the crop conditions to decide whether to sell from the field or to hold for later sales and what changes to make in their plantings; railroads need it to arrange a proper distribution of cars to handle the crops; dealers in order that they may increase or limit stocks of goods to meet probable demands; manufacturers in order to regulate the production and distribution of their products, and banking interests in order to determine the local needs of loans and credits.

"Dependable knowledge of stocks on hand and of crop prospects make for a stable market. When it indicates that prices are too low local dealers and others invest freely for future needs and producers who are able to hold do so, thus sustaining the price and benefitting the farmer who is compelled to sell, particularly at harvest time. Conversely when positive data on crops shows speculative prices higher than justified by the actual situation, wise farmers sell more freely and the number of buyers decrease. Thus in either case such knowledge tends to stabilize the market which is to the benefit of all legitimate interests and most of all to the farmer and consumer.

Field Agents Employed.

"The United States collects its agricultural statistics by means of field agents. Each of the states has a field agent, except the smallest states where one agent may have charge of two states. These agents collect from volunteer reporters throughout the state, from bankers, farmers merchants, business houses and railroads, figures the crops. These scattering reports are combined, averaged, tabulated and digested, and from them the field agent first makes a county average, that is he estimates what the average for each crop will be in each county.

"All this information is then sent to the bureau of crop estimates at Washington. It is very necessary that these reports going to Washington be kept secret, in order that the information contained not leak out prematurely thus permitting some to speculate on the information.

"The field agent's report is forwarded to Washington in especially prepared envelopes. These envelopes are delivered from the Washington postoffice direct to the secretary of agriculture in sealed pouches. They are kept in this office until they are delivered by him to the chairman of the crop reporting board.

"This board is locked in a room, which has no telephone communication with the outside, and the windows of which are high above a man's head. These precautions are taken to prevent any hint of the crop report leaking out. The board stays in the room until the work of getting up the estimates on crops for the entire country is completed. The report of the board is released simultaneously to press associations and newspapers."

Customs of Mexico Expensive in U. S.

Love-making in the land of the "hot tamale" and the same thing under Uncle Sam's flag are entirely different things.

Down in Mexico if a young swain sees a woman on the streets whose acquaintance he desires to make it is all right for him to follow her home at a respectful distance. By this means he learns her address and then can seek a formal introduction.

Not so in the U. S. A. Abel Reyes found this out when he was arraigned for annoying two young women on the streets in Atlanta, Ga. They told the Judge Reyes did not attempt to speak to them but kept following them. Reyes said he intended no harm but was merely trying to find out where the girls lived so he might become acquainted with them, as was customary in Mexico.

He was admonished to learn the customs of the United States and was fined $11.

"Justice for All," Says Harding to R. R. Strikers

President Harding last week received an embittered telegram of protest against the employment of the military during the progress of the railway and coal strikes from the chairman of the Publicity Association of Railway Employes. The President replied, explaining the attitude of the government and rebutting "the politically partisan references" contained in the dispatch of the railway employes' representative.

The two telegrams follow:

"Hon. Warren G. Harding, President, Washington, D. C. I wish to point out to you that the railway employes and miners who are on strike are loyal American citizens and are only executing their constitutional rights. A large percentage of them fought on European soil that there might be no more war, and for you or any governor to attempt to operate the mines or railroads by military forces or to attempt to draft men into mining or railroad service would be an attempt to establish involuntary servitude.

"And I dare to predict when 'involuntary servitude' is attempted by you then the long predicted war between labor and capital will loom up. The American farmer and labor have come to realize the hostile attitude of the G. O. P. toward them and they realize that the hard times that now exist is a premeditated plan to bring the farmer and labor down to their knees.

Claim Farmer Is With Striker.

"The blood of the American farmer and labor is at a broiling heat because they came to the firm conclusion that their government, or your administration at least, is against them. I pray that it will not come, yet I feel at liberty to predict that in your attempt to place the American labor under the gun nothing short of revolution will happen. I am a lover of peace and harmony, yet I am for these striking railway employes and miners and I know that they will put forth every possible means to keep peace in our country. But these are days which 'try the very souls of men,' and I am hoping that you will be wise enough to see the dark clouds that are in the horizon sky and will change your attitude so as to remove those clouds.

"J. CLEVE DEAN,
"Chairman Railway Employes Publicity association."

The President's Reply.

"Mr. J. Cleve Dean, Chairman Railway Employes Publicity association, Chattanooga, Tenn.: Since you speak as chairman of the Railway Employes Publicity association, and since it is exceedingly important that the American people know precisely the question at issue in the present railway and coal strikes, I am more than glad to answer your telegram, though I can only treat your politically partisan references with that contempt which is felt by every good citizen in the hour of deep public concern.

"Happily for the American public, everything done and everything said by government authority relating to the two strikes is a matter of record, and cannot in any way be distorted. There is no dispute about the loyal American citizenship of the men on strike, nor will any one question that many of them gave everything that men can give for the service of this country in the World war. Nor is it disputed that the men on strike are exercising their constitutional and lawful rights, under existing statutes, in declining to work under the terms decided by the railroad labor board or tendered to the workmen by the mine operators of the country.

No One to Be Drafted.

"No one has attempted or proposed to draft freemen into either the railway or mining service, or suggested coercion under military force. The military forces of free America are never used for such a purpose. Their service is only that of preventing lawlessness and violence. That same unchallenged freedom which permits you and your associates to decline to work is no less the heritage of the free American who chooses to accept employment under the terms proposed.

"The difference between the two positions that the striking railroad workers exercise their right of freedom in seeking to hinder the necessary transportation of the country, notwithstanding the provision made by law for the consideration of any just grievance; and the striking miners seek to prevent the production of coal necessary to common welfare, notwithstanding the offer of an agency to make an impartial settlement; while the men who choose to work in response to the call of the country are exercising their like rights, and at the same time are making their contribution to our common American welfare.

"The decisions of the railroad labor board are in compliance with a mandate of the lawmaking body of the United States. Without discussing the decisions at issue, it is fair to assume that a government agency is ever ready to correct an error which is made, else government itself would become unjust.

"Moreover, it is indisputable that there can be no government unless its mandates are accepted by the citizenship of the republic. This observation relates more particularly to the railroad situation. When the mining situation became menacing I invited representatives of the mine workers and the operators to a conference. They came together, they were advised as to the call of common welfare, yet in eight days of opportunity no progress was made.

In the absence of any tribunal authorized to settle disputes be-

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Condition of Crops in Europe Average

Grain crop conditions in Europe are about average or slightly below, according to the department of agriculture covering the latter half of June and the first part of July, made public last week.

Dry weather in England has been offset only partially by cool, rainy days, while in France rains and low temperatures have delayed growth. Conditions varied from fair to good in Russia, and were slightly below average in Spain, while they were poor in Africa. Crop failures were reported in South Africa and Egyptian wheat was slightly below average. Rains, cold weather and snow were said to have proved beneficial in Australia.

The estimated wheat production of Poland was placed at 44,300,000 bushels, 25 per cent more than last year's harvest in a recent cablegram from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, but in Algeria, Morocco and Tunis the crop showed a reduction of 52 per cent to 29,800,000 bushels.

Poland's barley crop was estimated at 201,500,000 bushels, 21 per cent more than last year, while that of the other countries was placed at 43,200,000, or 49 per cent of last year's yield.

Food Prices Gain in Last 4 Months

Although living costs generally in the United States were 23 per cent lower last month than in June, 1920 and two-tenths of one per cent lower than in March, they were 66.6 per cent higher than in December, 1913, the bureau of labor statistics of the department of labor announced.

Food prices showed an upward trend from March to June, the figures revealed, but were offset in the general average by declines in clothing, fuel, light, furniture and miscellaneous necessities, although housing remained stationary.

SURVEYING SOIL INTRICATE WORK

University of Illinois Activities in That Line Attract Wide Inteterst.

The University of Illinois' Soil Survey work which as attracted wide interest, is an "intricate and exacting as it is scientific and important," says an official statement from the university describing the work.

"In conducting the soil survey, the county constitutes the unit of working area," the statement said. "In order that the survey be thoroughly trustworthy it is necessary that careful, well-trained men be employed to do the mapping. The work is prosecuted to the best advantage by working in parties of from two to four. Only such men are placed in charge of these parties as are thoroughly experienced in the work.

"The men must be able to keep their location exactly and to recognize the different soil types, with their principal variations and limits, and they must show these upon the maps correctly. A definite system is employed in checking up this work. As an illustration, one man will survey and map a strip 80 rods wide and any convenient length, while his associate will work independently on another strip adjoining his area, and if the work is correctly done the soil-type boundaries will match up on the line between the two strips.

"An accurate base map for field field use is absolutely necessary for soil mapping. The base maps are prepared on a scale of one inch to the mile, the official data of the original or subsequent land survey being used as a basis in their construction. Each surveyor is provided with one of these base maps, which he carries with him in the field; and the soil-type boundaries, together with the streams, roads, railroads, canals and town sites are placed in their proper locations upon the map while the mapper is on the area. Each section, or square mile, is divided into 40-acre plots on the map, and the surveyor must inspect every 10 acres and determine the type or types of soil there on. The different types are indicated on the map by different colors.

FEDERAL BODY NOW RATIONING COAL SUPPLIES

Fuel Administration Set Up; View From Some Sources Is Strike Will Be Settled.

Although peace in the coal mine controversy seems distant some sources of authority are optimistic over the situation. One prominent operator thinks that within a short time a joint conference to negotiate peace will be held. In the meantime a coal administration has been set up with Henry B. Spencer as the government's new fuel administrator.

Spencer began his duties July 29. He brings to the coal administration an experience gained during the war as general purchasing agent for the railroad administration, during which he handled and rationed great quantities of coal to essential industries.

Spencer will function as coal administrator under the presidential committee, which will be the supreme authority in distribution and price regulation. Under present plans the coal supplies of the country for three weeks will be administered by Spencer, Hoover, Attorney General Daugherty, Secretary of the Interior Fall and C. B. Aitchison of the interstate commerce commission.

Uncle Sam Middleman.

The government with the co-operation of the states will assume the duties of a gigantic middleman passing on the coal from the producing mines to the industries and localities which, in the eyes of the government, need it most.

Just how much coal the government can count on remains a matter of speculation.

The first test of the response to President Harding's invitation to the mine owners to open their properties was revealed in the weekly report issued by the geological survey which showed an estimated production of bituminous for last week of 3,900,000 tons as compared to 3,700,000 tons the week previous.

"The increase is due," the report said, "partly to more men at work in Pennsylvania, partly to improved car supply in southern West Virginia, and partly to heavier shipments from Alabama and the Far West.

"Production of anthracite remains practically zero."

"There is no indication of increased production in response to response to the invitation to reopen mines in any of the strongly organized districts," the geological survey commented.

Non-Union Coal Coming.

"More coal is coming out of the former non-union fields of Pennsylvania and a little more from the Fairmont and Kanawha districts of West Virginia, but the additional supply from these sources is not significant in comparison with the requirements of the country."

The non-union fields prior to the railroad strike, records of the survey show, were producing as much as 5,363,000 tons a week.

The total production for the last week of 3,900,000 tons of bituminous and 27,000 tons of anthracite is compared by the survey with a normal production at this season, including anthracite of from 9,900,000 to 12,000,000 tons. Normal consumption at this time of year would be 8,000,000 tons of coal a week.

SOUVENIR HUNTERS DISTURB CURRENCY

Tourists have so greedily collected specimens of German provoncial and municipal paper money that embarrassment has resulted for some communal authorities.

The little village of Tostedt, being short of funds, issued 10,000 pieces of paper money ranging from 50 pfennig notes upward. Recently when an effort was made to call in the notes only one was presented for redemption. The 15 members of the village council were hailed into court for having violated the banking laws, in that the notes were regarded as shares but paid no interest, and, besides, the issue had not been officially authorized. The councillors were released upon pleading ignorance.

Opposing Chiefs in Rail War

T. DeWitt Cuyler — B. M. Jewell

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LABOR leaders and railway executives held separate conferences to discuss peace in the rail shopmen's strike. B. M. Jewell is president the railway department of the American Federation of Labor and chief of the strike leaders. T. DeWitt Cuyler is chairman of the Association of Railway Executives and called the conference of presidents of the 148 railroads constituting the association.

Vet Lives Three Years in Hospital Bathtub and Dies

Lieutenant Milton B. Mackall, who for the last three years had lain in a bathtug in the Ft. McHenry hospital as a result of a wound received in the World war, died recently. He was conscious almost until the last. The case of Lieutenant Mackall was without parallel in the military annals of the country.

He was the only patient not removed from the hospital when grain elevators of the B. & O. railroad burned several weeks ago. Physicians believed his removal would be fatal. Attendants remained with him, however in case removal should become necessary as a last resort.

The wound which caused his paralysis and death was received Oct. 16, 1918, when a German sniper shot him in the back as he crossed No Man's Land. One of the bullets partially severed his spinal column and for nearly four years leading physicians of this country and Europe used all their skill and knowledge to aid him in the fight against death.

For six months he received treatment in hospitals in France, but his condition became worse and French authorities said his case was hopeless Despite his intense suffering, however, Lieutenant Mackall never lost hope.

Japan Postpones Ratifying Pacts

Japan has decided not to ratify the Washington disarmament treaties until the other powers act, it was learned last week. This decision is due to reported uncertainty as to France ratifying the treaties in the form they were drawn. It is believed that France will add reservations through which Japan may benefit by including them in ratification.

The decision did not become known until the return of the regent from his Summer home. It is understood no step will be taken in the contemplated scrapping program until France's verdict on the treaties is known.

VETERANS PLAN BIG PEACE DRIVE

International Movement Aims at Prevention of Future Wars.

Allied veterans, a million of them members of the American legion through their organizations have started an international movement for peace, Hanford MacNider, national commander of the American legion, told the National Editorial association at its thirty-seventh annual meting at Missoula, Mont. "We believe," said Mr. MacNider, "it is going to become a dominant international force.

"Our war was a war to end all wars. We are not pacifists. We believe in adequate defense for our country. But our eyes were opened through hard experience. We know what war means and to the best of our ability through all the coming years we intend to see that such things do not happen again. To this end there has been formed a great interallied veterans' association, La Federation des Anciens Combattants, made up of all the great veterans' organizations in all the allied countries. It includes in its membership the British legion which followed our own plan of development and is headed by Marshal Haig, the consolidation of all the French organizations and others from Canada, South Africa, Italy, and Jugo-Slavia,—in fact every allied country.

"You will hear of the progress of its first real congress in New Orleans next Fall, where it meets at the invitation of the legion. Through this federation the American legion feels that more can be accomplished than through any international conferences or agreements towards the prevention of future wars."

Kissing Robbers

Burglars who bound, gagged and robbed Mr. and Mrs. Henry Falk in their suburban home at Tulsa, Okla., kissed their victims good night as they left.

Little Ostriches Are Sent Across Country by Mail

Many queer things are transported from one section of the country to the other by Uncle Sam in parcel post packages, says Third Assistant Postmaster General Glover, who is in charge of that division.

Recently the postoffice was called upon to transport two baby ostriches from the Florida peninsula to the far northwestern corner of Washington, probably the longest straight line distance that can be travelled within the continental limits of the United States. The ostrich "peepers," about the size of full grown leghorn hens, were well cared for by Uncle Sam and arrived at their destination alive and full of pep, ready to acclimate themselves to their new surroundings.

Another report from the northwest brings the story of the arrival at Seattle of a parcel post shipment of $70,000 worth of furs from the Kuskokwim river district. The consignment consisted of 90 sacks and included pelts of red and white foxes, martins, beaver and muskrat. This is said to be the first time the parcel post has been utilized for fur shipments in such large quatities.

Products of Farm Slump in Value

The purchasing power or exchange value, of farm products slumped four points between March and June to 72 per cent of the 1913 basis in the latter month, said statistics made public recently by the department of agriculture. The buying power of farm products in terms of other products stood at 76 per cent in March, having advanced from 65 per cent in January, which was a rise of three points over the low mark touched in November, 1921.

From December to March, the statistics disclosed, the output of farms increased in price more rapidly than did commodities the farmers need to buy, the percentage climbing to 71 in February and 5 points higher by March. Since that time, however, the price movements have been reversed.

Girl, 5, Is Sold to Satisfy Debt

Marie Bakker, 5 years old, went back to Bentville, Minn., with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. John Kenney, after being sold in court in Chicago to satisfy a debt.

Marie had been held by Mrs. A. Stolpman as security for a bill of board and lodging incurred by her father. The father is serving a term in the house of correction for not contributing to the support of his child.

Mr. and Mrs. Kenney went to Chicago and sought custody of the child. Mrs. Stolpman refused to give her up until the bill was paid. Judge Asa C. Adams agreed to permit the Kenneys to pay the bill, amounting to $30 and gave them custody of the child.

Discussion of Debt May Be Postponed

Negotiations with financial representatives of Great Britain for funding that country's $5,000,000,000 war debt to this country, scheduled to begin early in September, may be deferred until the latter part of that month, it was indicated at the treasury.

Three members of the allied debt funding commission will be away from Washington the first part of September, it was explained and officials expressed the belief the British mission would not come to this country until the American body would have a majority available.

HOPE FOR RAIL PEACE CENTERS IN CONFERENCES

Executives, Strike Leaders Each Holding Meetings to Consider Harding's Settlement Plan

As the paralyzing strike of railway shopmen entered its fifth week there was a general brightening of the industrial skies owing to the fact that the rail executives and union chiefs were scheduled to hold separate meetings this week to consider the lan evolved by President Harding to bring about peace. The executives are conferring in Washing and the union leaders in Chicago.

The call for the conference of hail heads was issued by T. DeWitt Cuyler, chairman of the Association of Railway Executive B. M. Jewell, head of the shop workers organization called the 00 general chairmen comprising the national agreement executive board.

Three proposals for immediate ending of the strike have been submitted to representatives of the railroad executives and the shopmen by President Harding, said information obtained from administration officials.

They hinged on various plans for adjusting the employe seniority rights.

Outside railroad contracting, it was said, would be abandoned by the railroads under each of the three proposals.

One of the proposals, said those claiming to have information of the President's suggestions, would be for the railroads to waive the seniority question and take all strikers back to work. Another, it is said, would give "loyal" men who remained at work prior seniority rights over strikers and the third was for separate adjustment of the seniority dispute by each road with its own employes through joint committees to be appointed.

Unions Favor Plans.

With acceptance of President Harding's proposal for settling the railroad shopmen's strike by the union leaders practically assured, a drive by powerful interests is under way to cause its rejection by the railroad executives.

Because the President's plan, not yet made public, is generally understood to involve reinstatement of the strikers in their seniority rights although loyal employes who refused to walk out are to be given a "priority" rating, a desperate effort will be made at New York to defeat it.

President Harding was said by close personal friends and advisors to have received assurances from Chairman Cuyler of the Association of Railway Executives, Vice President Atterbury of the Pennsylvania railroad and B. M. Jewell, head of the striking shopmen's organizations, that they would support his proposals for immediate ending of the strike.

The position of the striking shop employes was expressed by A. O. Wharton, labor member of the United States railroad labor board, who declared:

"If either the railroad executives' meeting in New York or the shop crafts policy committee meeting in Chicago should reject Mr. Harding's peace proposal the group that rejects it would face all responsibility for continuation of the rail strike and all that might result therefrom."

Unions Expect Fight.

The union leaders expressed the belief that the peace plan would meet with the strongest possible opposition from railroad executives. They expressed the belief that the President's plan would be accepted finally, but only after a bitter struggle based on the refusal of many roads to consent to the restoration of seniority privileges to the strikers. A member of the labor board asserted, however, that the general outlines of a settlement had been agreed to last week at conferences between President Harding and Cuyler and Bert M. Jewell, head of the striking shopmen.

"If peace had not been in sight on both sides," he declared, "neither would have consented to the separate meeting to consider a peace proposal submitted by the President of the United States because neither could afford to be placed in the position before the public of bearing the responsibility for a continuation of the walkout through rejecting the President's plan."

To Solve Seniority.

The seniority issue, which arose after the beginning of the strike, he declared, was not as formidable as it appeared at first sight. He asserted that a satisfactory solution of the difficulty which would fully protect the rights of the strikers and the new men and yet would yield full justice to those who by remaining at work had helped to keep the nation's commerce moving would be found.

One of the plans under consideration, he said, would return pension privileges and seniority rights to the strikers, but would rank them on the shop lists below the men who remained at work, but ahead of the new men who had been taken on during the emergency, the new men to receive the rank to which they are entitled by length of actual service. He said that this would not conflict with any promises made to new employes and would be in line with settlements reached in other railway strikes.

In railway circles, it was asserted that any settlement would insist on a return to work by the men under the reduced wages put into effect by the labor board July 1, pending a rehearing. The question of national or regional adjustment boards, it was said, might be put before congress, while the roads would yield on the main grievance at issue by agreeing to the abolishment of outside contracting for shop work.

WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

THIS NATION is a joint-stock company, incorporated under the Declaration of Independence, and sustained and supported by the double-riveted strength of the Constitution. Its capital stock amounts to more than one hundred million souls.

Give God fifty-one per cent of this stock and the United States will pay big dividends in material prosperity, in happiness and contentment, in loyalty, in justice, honesty, common sense and square dealing.

Give God fifty-one per cent of the nation's souls to work with and He will bring order out of the unrest that is stirring the passions of men into blazing enmity. He will outvote Lewis' union, the operators' organization, and there will be no more Herrin massacres; He will outvote the railroad presidents, general managers, and Jewell's union; He will outvote Sam Gompers and the Federation of Labor; He will outvote the Merchants' and Manufacturers' association, the luncheon clubs, open-shop advocates and closed-shop adherents.

God doesn't step on the toes of anybody who is seeking justice. Given half a chance, through the minds and the souls of men, He soon would settle the human problems that are upsetting things. There would be readjustments without malice, reconstruction without passionate bitterness. The result would please the carpenter who gave up his job to teach the world peace and love and loyalty in lessons that have lived nearly two thousand years.

"Fear God and Take Your Own Part."

Are these suggestions impracticable? If so, then Theodore Roosevelt was a visionary. He made "Fear God and Take Your Own Part" the title of a book. In it he wrote:

"Fear God, in the true sense of the word, means love God, respect God, honor God; and all of this can only be done by loving our neighbor, treating him justly and mercifully, and in all ways endeavoring to protect him from injustice and cruelty; thus obeying, as far as human frailty will permit, the great and immutable law of righteousness. . . . We do not fear God if we show mean envy and hatred of those who are better off than we are; and still less do we fear God if we show a base arrogance towards and selfish lack of appreciation for those who are less well off."

There is the philosophy of a big man, big enough to accept the spirit of God in simple faith and apply it to practical affairs.

The Right Side of All Questions.

If we have any faith in us we cannot help believing that the right side of any question is the one God is on. "I don't know that God is on our side," Lincoln is recorded as having said during the upheaval of war, "but we want to be sure that we are on God's side."

When men stop to think with unprejudiced minds and to pray with open hearts to be let in on the right side, God will have more than a mere majority of the nation's capital stock. And in these problems that afflict us God's side will take into consideration the rights of capital and the rights of labor; the human side will be put in an honest balance against the property side; the father who is compelled to work eight hours for the price of a pair of shoes for his two-year-old child will have as fair consideration as the stockholder in the institution for which he toils.

Honesty in Business World.

When the spirit of God dominates the business world contracts will be fulfilled even when fulfillment hurts; there will be no cancelled orders that were accepted in good faith. If this new day comes there will be no profiteering or lying about the "overhead." If God's spirit governs, the business man's word will be as good as a million-dollar bond.

Is it fanatical to talk about introducing the spirit of God into the everyday affairs of men? If so, then George Washington was a fanatic when he wrote this in one of his messages:

"No people can be bound to acknowledge and adore the Invisible Hand which conducts the affairs of men more than those of the United States. Every step by which they have advanced to the character of an independent nation seems to have been distinguished by some token of providential agency."

Responsibility of Leadership.

This nation has been fortunate in having presidential leaders who recognized the benign influence of the spirit of God.

It is important that our industrial leaders and employers have the faith that Washington, Lincoln and Roosevelt had. Theirs is a great responsibility. They owe something to the men who toil as well as to the men who harvest the dividends.

The people of this nation need a spirit of tolerance, more humility, and a requickened sense of justice and honesty.

There is a bit of prayer by David, the great pastoral poet, that would put the suppliant in tune with the sweetness of life and forearm him against much of its bitterness: "Create in me a clean heart, O God; and renew a right spirit within me."

LABOR COURTS PROPOSED TO END DISPUTES

Public Opinion Is Too Slow When Labor and Capital Controversies Come, Is Belief.

There is well-nigh universal feeling in Washington that as soon as the coal and railroad strikes are settled and industrial tranquility is restored the federal government must take steps to see that nation-wide strikes and lockouts which paralyze the nation are made impossible in the future.

Leaders of both parties freely declare the policy of relying upon public opinion to settle industrial disputes is not a success. Public opinion may force settlement of labor wars after weeks and months of warfare but before pubic opinion compels a settlement millions of dollars worth of property are apt to be destroyed, scores of lives may be sacrificed and the entire country likely is forced close to the brink of industrial and social disaster.

The federal government is not seriously concerned with local strikes, which affect a small proportion of the population, but in the case of industrial disturbances which cut off a general necessity, such as coal, or block such an important public need as transportation the interest of the federal government is becoming clearly recognized. The nation's welfare demands these interruptions in the country's orderly existence be prevented—not arbitrated or settled after they have occurred and widespread loss and suffering have resulted.

Harding Favors Move.

In this connection President Harding's address to congress last December frequently is mentioned. The President advanced the proposal that the federal government should create labor courts, in which industrial disputes could be settled. These courts, the President indicated, should have power to determine all differences between capital and labor which menace the public welfare. They should be given authority to investigate differences between employers and employes and determine all questions in dispute. Having rendered its decision such a court would not need to rely upon public opinion to enforce its decrees, as the railroad labor board is forced to do, but would have the power and authority of the federal government to carry out its decisions.

The President evidently had in mind the formation of a national labor court similar in its functions to the Kansas industrial court. Persons who have talked to the President about the matter say he does not favor taking away from labor the right of collective bargaining, nor does he believe in forcing men to work against their wills. The decrees of the court, the President has in mind, would not be binding as to individuals, but would apply to groups of either capital or labor.

Action Seen in Congress.

For instance, in a given dispute a decree of the court would not prevent an individual quitting his job if wages fixed by the court did not suit him. It would, however, have the power to lay heavy penalties upon two or more individuals who joined to resist a decree or to persuade others to resist. Naturally the national labor court favored by the President would not concern itself with disputes which did not affect the country generally. Local strikes and lockouts which did not menace the general welfare of the people of the country would not fall within the province of the court.

President Harding's proposal has been frequently discussed by leaders of both parties during the last few weeks and it is certain when the rail and coal striges are settled there will be an effort to get a bill through congress setting up some sort of a tribunal similar to that advocated by the President. The idea is not new, compulsory arbitration of labor disputes having been advocated when the Esch-Cummins transportation act was passed. At that time the proposal had many friends and was beaten by a narrow margin. The present situation has served to renew interest in the idea and it seems likely the next coogress will devote much time to consideration of this question.

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Turkish Bath Restores Sight

Dr. Lemuel J. Deal, 81, of 2206 North Hancock street, Philedelphia, has had his sight restored by a night in a Turkish bath. The doctor was asleep when it happened.

Recently the doctor, who is a graduate of the Jefferson Medical college lost his vision to such an extent that he could only distinguish between night and day. For no apparent reason, he became obsessed with the idea that if he had a good night's rest in a Turkish bath it might help him.

Accordingly he visited a local emporium and went to sleep leaving instructions that he be awakened six hours later.

He is now able to see perfectly. A group of reputable doctors have examined Dr. Deal and are nonplussed at the miraculous restoration of his sight after all medical skill had failed.

FORD PLANNING TO AID MEXICO

Manufacturer Would Open Plants There and Put Them to Work.

Development of Mexico industrially and agriculturally to a point where it will take its place as one of the leading powers of the world is the plan of Henry Ford.

This has been learned by The Associated Press from sources close to the manufacturer. Ford, it was learned, proposes to end forever internal strife in the southern republic by putting the people to work"; by making it possible for peons to obtain educations, and by elevating the masses to the highest possible standard.

He wants to keep the hands and minds of the Mexican common people occupied so "they will have no time for fighting." This, it became known, is the substance of Ford's theory, one that he hopes to carry out in the near future by erection of a number of factories in Mexico. In short, it was said, he hopes to show Mexicans how they may help themselves.

The first step may be taken soon with establishment of a Ford assembling plant, probably in Saltillo. Business interests of that city and the governor of the state are known to be eager to bring about the development.

Ford is said to believe if Mexicans are taught the value of industry, better methods of agriculture and their possibilities individually and as a nation the advance of the country will be one of the most notable in history.

The manufacturer is known to have an abiding faith in people of the country. He announced his idea several years ago, when many persons in the United States were advising that the United States send troops to "clean up Mexico."

At that time Ford said:

"Let me invade Mexico with factories and give the people something to do. Then there will be no more war there."

Gold Star Mothers Go to France

—Copyright Underwood & Underwood

THESE three gold star mothers are members of the National Good-Will delegation of 100 American women who have departed for France conveying messages of friendship from American cities to the devastated regions of that country. The photo shows from left to right, Mrs. William B. Abbey of Philadelphia; Mrs. Herman H. Birney, also of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Otto Brewer of Wichita, Kan. The delegaion is under the auspices of the American Committee for Devastated France.

U. S. WOMEN GO TO FRANCE

Party Will Promote Firmer Friendship Between Two Republics.

When the French line steamer France sailed recently for Havre she carried with her 87 young women from 30 American cities, members of the "Good will delegation," who will tour the republic under the auspices of the American committee for devastated France for the purpose of promoting friendship and better understanding between the two nations.

They have been chosen by the communities they represent to carry messages of good will to the people of France. Selection was made by popular vote.

Among them are four "gold star" mothers, whose sons died on European battlefields, who in addition to their delegates look forward to kneeling upon the bit of French soil that is consecrated to their boys. They are Mrs. Herman H. Birney and Mrs. William Abbey of Philadelphia; Mrs. Otto Brewer of Wichita, Kas., and Mrs. Clay G. Stephens of Nashville.

Miss Regene Freund of Detroit, one of the delegates, will select a war orphan in France, to be adopted by the Detroit Lawyers' club. The Detroit attorneys have specified that the orphan must be the child of a French lawyer who was killed during the war. Another Detroit young woman, Miss Lesette Hasse, has the distinction of having polled the greatest number of popular votes of any delegate making the journey. More than half a million ballots were cast for her.

Independents Plan Coup in New York

A new standard has been raised in the pre-election political skirmish, it became known when a group of New York's "neo-modernists" expressed their intention of attempting to put a business man, "immune from political influence" in the governor's chair.

This much was revealed in a statement issued after a meeting of the group. The rest is a secret but the indications are that the purpose is nothing short of a coup to tie literal knots in the tail of the Tammany Tiger and haul the G. O. P. elephant from the boards in the coming gubernatorial election.

Standard of Art in Small Towns Is Set by Movies

The movies are setting the artistic standard for the next generation—a standard which is "too low, which suppresses and which does not give spiritual uplift," says Miss Harriet Monroe, editor of Poetry and champion of what she admits is a somewhat revolutionary art.

America, in fact, is in danger of drying up spiritually — a condition having no relation whatever to prohibition—Miss Monroe says. America's art is too cut and dried; there is no room for individual expression; it is all tailor-made, like a suit of clothes, she believes.

"The country is becoming too much standardized in everything," said Miss Monroe. "What we need is room for the creative genius of the people to get to work. Everything is made to order for them.

"Of course, people in large cities have an opportunity to see a variety of art, but those in the small towns —why, they are left utterly without anything except the movies. And the movies are all made after the same pattern; they conform to a certain formula and are not contributing what they should to build appreciation and love for art."

Every small town, Miss Monroe added, should have its miniature art gallery, an experimental theater where budding dramatists may try out their ideas in play-writing and where aspiring amateurs may develop their talents. With other branches of art gradually added Chicago's poetry champion believes rural, as well as metropolitan centers, can produce acceptable contributions to the world of art and letters.

Former U. S. Senator Replies to Wilson

Aroused because Woodrow Wilson described him as "false and untrustworthy," former United States Senator James K. Vardaman declared that the former president's opposition was based on the fact that he (Vardaman) "would rather serve the interests of the white people than of the White House."

Vardaman was beaten four years ago in his fight for the senatorship after Wilson made public a letter attacking him.

DISTILLERS TO FIGHT HAYNES

Arbitrary Orders Given in Liquor Withdrawals; Dry Agents Accused.

Whisky distillers from the entire country assembled in Louisville, Ky., recently to "declare war" upon national prohibition enforcement officers, say statements of their attorneys. Support in the stand of the distillers in opposing the regulation of whisky withdrawals from warehouses, when the liquor is to be used for medicinal purposes, will come from the American Medical association, it was claimed, as in the recent protest to Commissioner Haynes of the National Association of Retail Druggists. Both organizations, announcements say, have complained of "arbitrary rulings placed on druggists by the national prohibition administration."

The selection of a committee to confer with treasury and prohibition department officials will be announced at the close of the meeting, it was indicated. The committee will represent practically all large distilleries, it was said, and may insist upon more than the practical enforcement of prohibition laws in its conference in Washington next month.

Charges that prohibition enforcement agents violate the law were voiced following informal discussion among distillers.

"We intend to force prohibition officers to stay within the law, even if we have to start litigation from one end of this country to the other," Counsel Cooke declared.

The distillers said they were willing to aid the government wholeheartedly, providing their property interests were protected.

GIRL, AGED 19, RUM SMUGGLER

Directs Booze Boat Loading in Bermuda, Says One Witness.

A romantic story of liquor smugglers unloading their cargo in Bermuda under direction of a girl and making runs to the shores of Long Island Sound, gun fights and seozures by federal agents, has been revealed in the arraignment of Mrs. Edith Stevens, 19, in Brooklyn, on an indictment charging conspiracy to smuggle liquor into New York from Bermuda.

She was indicted as an accomplice of Antonio Cassese, wealthy tobacco merchant, who fled when a second indictment charging a plot to smuggle huge quantities of liquor into the country followed seizure of two of his vessels.

Cassese was charged with being the owner of the yacht Edith, captured by government agents here with 1,000 cases of liquor aboard last March.

At the trial of Captain Charles Oman of the Edith he testified a woman directed loading of the Edith in Bermuda and accompanied the cargo to New York. He said Cassese also was aboard. Neither was on the yacht when it was seized. Oman was sent to Atlanta for a year.

The trawler Ripple was the second vessel to be captured by government agents after a voyage to Bermuda when it tried to land liquor in New York. The vessel was taken only after a revolver battle with the crew. When Cassese learned of the second seizure he fled, although out on $5,000 bail in the first case.

Mrs. Stevens denied she knew anything about the Ripple, although she admitted being on the Edith and making a trip on the yacht from Bermuda.

Prince Bequeaths Fortune to Science

Prince Albert of Monaco has left more than half a million dollars to the development of scientific research.

Reading of the will of the late prince took place shortly after the funeral. Much of his income—derived in no small part from the notorious Monte Carlo casino—had been devoted during his life to scientific studies, especially the pursuit of knowledge about the sea and its life.

The French Academy of Science, the French Academy of Medicine, the Oceanographic Institute of Paris, the Institute of Human Paleontology of Paris and the Oceanographic Museum of Monaco each received a million francs of the legacy.

SEEK RIGHT TO SEARCH SHIPS

Correspondence Under Way With Great Britain on Subject of Hunting Rum.

A redefinition of the attitude of the United States toward search of alleged rum runners outside the three-mile limit may grow out of diplomatic correspondenc which has opened with Great Britain, with a view to prevention of illegal liquor shipments to this country.

Despite the attempt of the treasury department's "prohibition navy" to extend its jurisdiction beyond American territorial waters it was indicated at the state department that in the note sent to London no such right of search was claimed as defensible under existing international law. There were intimations that if British authorities were willing to enter into a special agreement to permit search of British vessels for liquor it would be agreeable to officials. Whether such a special treaty had been proposed in the American note was not revealed.

Of more immediate concern, it was indicated, is the question of stopping alleged practice of issuing fraudulent clearance papers to ships whose real purpose is to land liquor. Specific cases said to involve fraudulent clearances are understood to have been cited in the communication and a suggestion was made that British port officials should exercise vigilance to prevent continuance of the practice.

No Action With France.

Determination of the final American policy toward high seas search for liquor is expected to depend somewhat on the outcome of legal proceedings in progress over the British schooner Marshall, seized by the prohibition navy off Mantauk Point nearly a year ago and held in libel. Pending a decision in the case state department officials are indicating they have no real hope of establishing the legality of search outside the three-mile limit, unless it can be accomplished through a special agreement.

Precedents Are Studied.

In their consideration of the subject department officials have made a study of many precedents bearing on the freedom of shipping. Early in the last century the British government enacted what was known as the "hovering act" which conferred power on British custom vessels to search foreign ships for some distance outside the three-mile limit if their actions looked suspicious.

The American congress responded with a similar enactment. The British act soon was repealed, but the American act still is a law of the land.

Behind these precedents, all of which are expected to come before the courts in the trial of the Marshall case, stand the well known incidents which led up to the war of 1812 and the removal of Confederate commissioners Mason and Slidell from the British ship Trent, with a subsequent apology from the United States government.

NEWS FROM CAPITAL

What Congress Is Doing

The row in the senate over the wool schedule of the administration tariff bill passed into its second phase last week. By a vote of 38 to 16 the senate approved the committee proposal for a rate of 33 cents a pound on scoured content of wool after rejecting, 38 to 19, a proposal by Senator Wadsworth, Republican, New York, to cut the rate to 28 cents and defeating, 43 to 22, Senator Lenroot's plan to limit to 60 per cent ad valorem the rates on coarse wool.

The navy department formally accepted the submarine base at Key West, construction of which was begun in January, 1920, and which involved an outlay of approximately $1,750,000. The base is capable of berthing 100 large submarines and tenders.

Secretatry Mellon has called for other billion in bonds for redemption December 15.

Senator McCumber charges in senate that American newspapers "demanded" news pulp on free list and defeated Taft in 1912 when their "threat" was ignored.

The "better butter" bill of Senator Sterling, Republican, South Dakota, to define butter by law and require it to contain 80 per cent butter fat was reported favorably by the senate agriculture committee.

Gen. Sawyer denies charges that hospital facilities for ex-service men are inadequate and asserts he will not be "forced, cajoled, or stampeded" into resigning from the federal board of hospitalization.

"Justice for All," Says Harding to R. R. Strikers

Continued From Page One

tween mine workers and their employers the federal government that voluntarily proposed the creation of a national commission before which the disputes might be settled justly in the light of full information and in accordance with the best expressions out our modern civilization.

U. S. Wants Justice for All.

"Instead of contemplating the resort to force it anticipated the very opposite—industrial peace with justice to very man concerned. Instead of aiming at 'involuntary servitude,' to which you inexcusably refer, the government asked the mine workers to resume their activities, in response to a manifest public need, at precisely the same wages and under precisely the same working conditions as those under which they had been working contentedly for the last two years.

"Those who spoke for the mine workers refused such a proposal. There is no dispute of the right to refuse. Since they declined to respond, and since it is believd there are enough men who love this country and cherish its security, and believe in serving the common welfare to come to the relief of the mining situation, and avoid suffering, privation and paralysis, I asked the governors of the coal mining states to invite mine operators and mine workers to resume their activities and to promise that to which every man is entitled, namely, protection in his lawful pursuits.

Would Stamp Out Lawlessness.

"This protection applies alike to the men on strike who observe the law and make no lawless interference with men at work, and to the men who are lawfully at work and entitled to protection by every agency of government in that work. If you mean to challenge the righteousness of freemen to be protected in their lawful pursuits against interference and violence, I will be glad to join you in submitting that question to the decision of the American people.

"It will interest you to know that instead of the government's action being an expression of the preponderence of the capitalistic class, it has been quite as much opposed by those who speak for employers as it is by you and your associates. Government undertakes to represent neither class alone and is opposed to all conflict among classes and disputes the right of any group or class, organized or unorganized, to imperil American welfare. Government speaks only for the American people as a whole and the common good of all its citizenship.

Appeal to Farmer Futile.

"In view of all that the government has done or attempted to do during the last year and a half to relieve the American farmer from the burdens of readjustment and to relieve labor from the hardships of unemployment, I know your attempted appeal to American prejudice will fall upon deaf ears. It is as ungrateful as it is untruthful.

"If you are a believer in peace and harmony and the reign of justice which you would have us believe, I invite you now to pass judgment on the failure of its mine workers to accept the awards of an able and impartial commission in determining the merits of the dispute between coal miners and coal operators, and I invite you to urge the striking railway workmen to accept the decision of the American railroad labor board, acting under the authority of law which must be supreme, and return to work under that decision until you and I and every one else intersted in American welfare may join in asking the railroad labor board to give a rehearing on any question concerning which there is reasonable doubt about the correctness or the justice of the decision made.

"These are the ways of peace, these are the requirements of enlightened civilization, these are the things expected by your government of its loyal and law abiding citizenship.

"WARREN G. HARDING."

LOST ARMY DIRIGIBLE BATTLES FOG, STORM DURING NIGHT VOYAGE

The giant army dirigible C-2 fought a 13-hour battle throughout the night recently with an electrical storm over New York city after being lost two hours in the dense fog that wrapped the North Atlantic coast.

New York city, for which the dirigible headed, lay sheathed in an impenetrable fog. The mighty roar of the dirigible's engines, as it blindly sailed over the tip of the Battery brought into play a huge searchlight, which, catching the dirigible in its fierce light saved the C-2 from an imminent crash into the Whitehall building at the foot of Manhattan.

Rising to a height of 6,000 feet, the dirigible left the skyscrapers of lower New York only to find itself under a starless sky and enveloped in fog.

Descending again, the ship came suddenly upon Coney Island. Dropping still further in an effort to discern the elevated tracks as a possible guide line through the darkness, the dirigible managed to trail a speeding elevated train for a mile or two.

A sharp command from Captain Kepner and the dirigible made a fierce upward lunge at a steep bank to the left. It had missed a tall smokestack by only 20 feet.

Refusing to be discouraged, Captain Kepner, drove the dirigible in what he believed the direction of New York city. The fog fooled him. After sailing 20 minutes at great speed, the commander found he was far out in the Atlantic ocean. He turned the dirigible's head toward Coney Island again. A severe electric storm broke.

The commander ventured to drop to 400 feet in his grim determination to prove that a dirigible can master flying at night under odds. A single glaring light proved to be the Statue of Liberty. The crew gathered new spirit and determined to sail to Jersey City and over Boyle's arena where the Leonard-Tendler bout was in progress.

The electrical storm increased and literally drove the dirigible before it in the battle to "conquer" Jersey City. The commander headed the craft to 42nd street and Broadway. Half way towards that point, Broadway itself being indiscernible, the commander consulted his watch and discovered that it was nearly 1 o'clock in the morning. He turned his ship homeward in the electrical storm and the fog. His radio set failed him at this point. With his compass the commander guided the vessel south by southwest and at daybreak had finally negotiated Philadelphia.

The C-2 had left Bolling field and remained in the air 13½ hours. The purpose of the flight was to train pilots for night flying. The C-2 is scheduled to make the trans-continental dirigible trip in September which was to have been made by the ill-fated Roma.

Public Thinks Villains of Movies Must Have Bold Black Mustaches

Black mustaches may have disappeared from the face of America, but the public is insistent as ever before that fiction and movie villains wear them.

This and other popular conceptions of "bad men" were pointed out by Tom Pete Cross, professor of comparative literature in the University of Chicago, who was one of the judges in the selection of a $10,000 prize winning scenario from the 27,000 that were entered by amateurs in a picture-play contest recently conducted by The Chicago Daily News.

"Smooth-shaven faces have been the style since nine-tenths of the amateur writers were born," said Dr. Cross, "but the great majority of the contestants specified in their stories that the scoundrels should have bold black mustaches. The idea that dark hair across the upper lip denotes wickedness is an ancient one, handed down in folk stories from Northern European peoples.

"Those blond races have implanted popular beliefs and ideas in the United States, inheritance telling their superstitions to us over and over again. Their folk and fairy tales are ours. They were always at war with peoples of the southern European nations and grew to associate the black hair and mustaches of those enemies with villainy and wickedness.

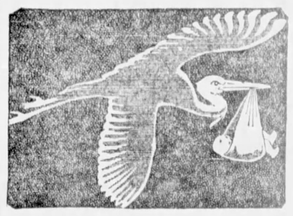
"They terrified their children with stories, myths and legends of black whiskered marauders and murderers. Sea raiders and buccaneers of a later period cultivated the sweeping sable mustache as a symbol of ferocity and means of spreading terror. So thoroughly was this superstition implanted in the popular mind that Americans unconsciously adopt it.

"Another popular idea about villains, as shown by the 27,000 writers, is that cigarets are tokens of weakness and untrustworthiness, that cigars symbols of ruthlessness and harshness, but that pipes are indications of sweetness of character, tolerance, strength, manliness, gentleness of soul, simple honesty and general heroism.

"This may seem odd in a day when cigaret smoking is general, but it is the survival of strong and violent opinions taken by the public 50 years ago and which live on in the race's unconscious views and come to light in its writings.

Aren't Women Funny?

"My happiest days with my husband," said Mrs. Patricia Demarest of New York in her divorce suit, "were those in which we lived apart."



Mother-To-Be, Read This—

Here is a wonderful message to all expectant mothers. From this moment on, cast from your mind all dread and fear, and feel every day as the months roll by that great freedom from much of the suffering which thousands of expectant mothers undergo, unnecessarily. And when the Little One arrives, you can have that moment more free from suffering than you have perhaps imagined. An eminent physician, expert in this science, has shown the way. It was he who first produced the great remedy, "Mother's Friend." Mrs. C. J. Hartman, Scranton, Pa., says:

"With my first two children I had a doctor and a nurse and then they had to use instruments, but with my last two children I used Mother's Friend and had only a nurse; we had no time to get a doctor because I wasn't very sick—only about ten or fifteen minutes."

"Mother's Friend" is applied externally to the abdomen, back and hips. It aids the muscles and tissues to expand easily. It penetrates quickly. It contains no narcotics or harmful drugs. It is safe. There is no substitute. Avoid useless greases sometimes recommended by the unknowing. "Mother's Friend" is sold by all druggists.

NOTE—Write for valuable free illustrated book, "Motherhood and the Baby," containing important authoritative information which every expectant mother should have, and also "Mother's Friend," to Bradfield Regulator Company, BA-46, Atlanta, Ga.

MAN'S BEST AGE

A man is as old as his organs; he can be as vigorous and healthy at 70 as at 35 if he aids his organs in performing their functions. Keep your vital organs healthy with

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

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SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

CO-OPERATION of the government in advancing the American radio industry was pledged to the National Radio Chamber of Commerce at its organization meeting in Washington by Secretary of Commerce Hoover. W. H. Davis of Washington was elected president of the new body.

Juanita Miller, beautiful daughter of the late Joaquin Miller, "Poet of the Sierras," has filed suit for divorce against Juan Miller, other John Reavis.

Two persons were killed in New York in heavy street traffic due to the stoppage of elevated and surface lines in Brooklyn.

Thirty-four French soldiers have been killed in widespread disorders throughout Syria following receipt of news that the league of nations council ratified the French mandate for Syria.

Longest air flight ever attempted by the army lighter-than-air craft service was completed last week when the dirigible balloon A-4 arrived at Scott field, near Belleville, Ill., from Langley field, Ga., a distance of 1,100 miles, in 40 hours and 40 minutes.

Aroused by New York's high mortality rate from accidents, Elbert H. Gary, head of the United States Steel corporation, has accepted chairmanship of a committee of the Safety Institute of America to undertake an immediate public safety campaign.

A military dictatorship in Italy was threatened last week to avert civil war. The nation is without a cabinet.

A. Bruce Bielaski announces that he has definitely abandoned his proposed departure from Mexico for the United States. He wants to remain there until all incidents in connection with his kidnaping are cleared.

Sun Yat Sen, deposed president of South China, virtually interned in his puny cruiser Wingfung, in Canton harbor, nevertheless holds the balance of power in the old Republican parliament of All-China.

PRESIDENT HARDING has accepted the resignation of Elmer Dover of Tacoma, Wash., as assistant secretary of the treasury, in charge of internal revenue and customs. This ends the controversy between Dover and Secretary Mellon and Commissioner Blair over control of the administrative policies of the bureau.

What New York police and customs officials declare to be one of the largest seizures of whisky since prohibition became effective was made last week when three sloops were captured by three different agencies. Cargoes valued at $1,000,000 were carried by the vessels.

Cars of the International Railway Co. at Buffalo were run into the barns recently after having undergone an apparently systematic bombardment by striking employes and sympathizers. Windows and bodies of the cars were broken.

President Obregon of Mexico has safely passed the crisis in his illness, which for a time caused physicians to entertain grave fears for his life.

Two more unions of lake seamen favor a strike if attempts at a settlement should fail and a strike be called, according to a recent canvass of a strike vote.

Richard Maurice Birdsall, 79, originator of the railway refrigerator car and widely known inventor, died in Chicago last week.

French government has received what it considers reliable information that an attempt against the life of Premier Poincare is being plotted in German monarchist circles.

Earthquake shocks, over a period of two days in southwestern Europe, partly fulfilling the recent prophecy of Dr. Milton A. Noble, Philadelphia geologist, caused widespread alarm. Shocks were reported in southern France and southern Spain.

E. W. Wagner, head of the firm of E. W. Wagner & Co., which failed last December, has been expelled from the New York stock exchange.

FOUR more nations born of recent wars in Europe, three of them occupying territory that formed part of the disrupted Russian empire, have been given American recognition as full fledged independent governments. Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Albania are to be treated as sovereign states.

There was a noticeable increase in the number of reports of violence in connection with the rail strike reaching Chicago last week from as far west as San Bernardino, Cal., and as far east as Concord, N. H.

Toledo & Ohio Central railroad officials have announced the suspension of an indefinite number of trains.

Three coal carrying railroads, the Norfolk & Western, Chesapeake & Ohio and Louisville & Nashville, have declared embargoes over their lines against the acceptance of any freight except foodstuffs, livestock and fuel.

First appropriation out of the $800,000 given to the new American fund for public service by Charles Garland, Massachusetts idealist who is giving away his inherited fortune, will go to the "relief of starving miners in the western Pennsylvania coal fields."

Colonel William N. Haskell, director of the American Relief administration in Russia, who has returned to confer with officials in New York, predicts that next year the United States will not have to feed Russians, except in isolated cases.

Germany has been given 10 days in which formally to accept the decision of the allied clearing offices in refusing to reduce monthly payments to the allies for debts contracted by German nationals before the war.

Cloudbursts and heavy rains sent Cherry creek and the Platte river, both of which flow through portions of Denver, several feet above normal stage and caused serious damage in the destruction of bridges and highways.

RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

GRAVESTONE STYLES— How Much Money to Spend?

What kind of a tombstone and how much to pay for it, are two very important questions often discussed in the family circle. Frequently this matter is debated before the death of those for whom the gravestone will be erected.

Tombstones present as many different appearances as the persons whose are buried in a cemetery. Seldom are two alike, tombstones or persons. We have gone into many burial grounds and noted the styles of monuments erected to the memory of departed persons and to mark the last resting spot of the body.

We have just read of a man who died and left a monument erected at a cost of over $100,000. This is real money. He was a tightwad. He never did church, charity or community much good and had about his tax report. He failed to take $100,000 along with him when he died. But he went as far as the grave. From there on he had to go it alone and was the poorest beggar who ever walked the earth.

A big stone at the grave is no help in getting past St. Peter's gate. Prices of stone for dead ones have gone up. We are advised that there is more actual profit in selling stone to dead ones than there is in selling shoes and hats to live ones. The same is true of the undertakers' prices.

How long ought a gravestone to remain on the job and give information to passerby? Many tumble. Some crumble. The modest and well planted stone will probably stand guard at the grave the longest. Millions of money have been invested to ornament cemeteries with marble and granite.

We have been in Eastern burial grounds and noted grave stones still on duty after a hundred years or more of service. Many of us who live can not tell much about our ancestors one or two hundred years ago.

As a token of respect and kindly memory these tombstones serve a real purpose. When they are erected just for a show and to overshadow some other dead and live ones, we are not in sympathy with spending a barrel of monew for that motive. These marble orchards cost a lot of money. Better visit several graveyards and look over the silent sentinels before you buy. Nearer My God to Three" does not mean a mountain of money in a tombstone.

COST OF HIGH SCHOOL— How Much for Each Pupil?

How much does a high school cost? How many town schools have gotten deeply in debt and then taken steps to have farmers help pay the debt by taking all or part of a township into the village school district? No doubt many Blade readers will know of instances of this kind.

As a rule, when this action is taken, the teachers and superintendent ask for and get increased salaries. The cost of school often doubles and trebles. The folks in town then have as much tax to pay as they did before the farmer became a partner in the school with the town. If schools are better there is good excuse for this union of town and country.

One school district so consolidated has figured that the high school now costs $887 per pupil, per year. In some places the law provides that pupils must be hauled at public expense and in some instances the tuition must be paid by township boards for pupils in high schools outside of the home township.

The educational leaders of the country are bending every effort to centralize schools and eliminate the one-room schoolhouse. The law has been so made that township boards of education are almost forced to build centralized school houses, as the cost of tuition and haulage of their high school pupils to high schools outside of their township would soon pay for a new school building.

We suggest that every state and county farm bureau should appoint a committee to make a thorough investigation of rural school matters and the finances attaching thereto.

Do you know how much your high school costs per pupil? It is our business to get good schools. It is also our business to get value received for our school tax dollar. Do it now.

PLEASE AND TEASE— The Old and Easy Farmer

A sour critic recently said: "Only a small part of the farmers ever do any thinking." We wonder is this true. If so what kind of a farmer is he who thinks? What kind of a farmer does not think and does he come in out of the rain?

Farmers are an odd mixture. Unconsciously they will do a lot more for their political party than they will do for themselves when they are in the voting booth.

The farm bloc senators at Washington are making a good fight in the interest of agriculture. Not one farmer in a thousand takes the time to write to commend what is done for them or to condemn what is done to them. Some of the grandstand senators put up sham and make-believe bluff at something to please the farmer. But there is no substance back of it. When the fertilizer trust wants something, then senators vote no on Muscle Shoals and tease the farmer.

IT'S THRESHING TIME— Big Dinners and Hard Work

In yonder days when the flail hit the straw and knocked and bumped the grains out of their padded cells, threshing was a real job for stalwart men. Few folks live who can recall flails.

In days when oxen or horses trod and tramped the sheaves of wheat to separate the grain from straw and chaff, the job was a mite easier than swinging the heavy flail by pure bone and muscle power. Those days have gone and are only remembered by the oldest inhabitants.

Then the machine entered upon the stage. Horses driven in a circle furnished power for the old-time cylinder feed separator. The sheaves had to enter head first. Bands had to be cut. A straw stacker carriage carried the straw a certain distance from the machine. Then men with forks at the tail-end of the stacker passed the straw back to others.

Today modern machines make the threshing job much easier than in the old days. The job is sooner done. The bands are not cut. The big sheaves can go in feet first as well as head first. A blower stacker takes care of the straw at the tail-end of the machine. Lifting the old half-bushel and pouring grain into a sack was a mighty hard all day job when the yield was generous and there was a steady stream running out of the spout into the hopper. Rural Welfare editor has taken care of this end of the threshing job many a day.

Hot weather, hard work and big dinners used to be the rule and the good housewife has been mighty glad when threshing on the farm was over. There has been a lot of change in this part of the program also. The wife has kept pace with progress on the farm.

Out West, where the header and thresher machine combine to get the grain in the sack or wagon bin, wheat harvest is done on a big scale. This shows a big change over old-time cradle and the flail. But wheat has long been the staff of life crop for the world. Hats off to him and her who gathers the harvest.

In yonder mill where wheat is turned to flour the farmer and the manufacturer and the merchant meet. Raw material is turned into the finished product.

In yonder kitchen or bake-shop, where flour is turned to bread or pastry, is where the appetite gets its due and satisfaction. On the dining car or dining room and restaurant table bread always finds a place. The farmer and the harvest field are the cornerstones of the whole journey of a grain of wheat from the field to the table.

MR. MAN, HELP YOURSELF— Do Not Lean on Others

How many farmers want somebody to save them? How many farmers want somebody to tell them what to do and how to do it? Do we lean too much upon the farm bureau or grange and expect too much out of that one big word co-operation?

Mr. Farmer, help yourself. This is good medicine for you. Get some common sense in your head and a hatful of information and then try to have some opinions of your own.

Here is some hard-boiled advice handed out by a man who has done some real thinking for himself and the rest of us. Read it twice:

"If I were going to indicate at this time which of the three things should receive the greatest stress by extension agencies I would unquestionably say that the greatest stress should be laid upon the education of the individual farmer as a basis of more intelligent action on his own part, both in the adjustment of his production to marketing conditions and in the marketing of his products; second, in educating farmers in the principles of co-operation, making clear what may be expected from co-operative undertakings, and third, to teach the farmers the kind of help that may be expected through political action. I believe that when farmers have a well balanced view of the relative importance of these three lines of action they will look less to political effort and more to individual effort in solving the marketing problem than they have in the past."

CURSE OF STRIKES— Worse in Harvest Season

There is never a good season for strikes. They are always a curse. Mad men refuse and reject reason. Then we all are hit and have to suffer the ills of men's folly. Madness, murder and destruction too often follow in the wake of strikes. Organized labor claims to have a grievance against capital and employer. Capital and employer think they have a just complaint against labor. Then the struggle is on.

The farmer sometimes thinks he is not concerned about this eternal issue between capital and labor. The farmer is wrong in reaching such conclusion. When the strike comes in harvest season, when cars and trains are needed to haul wheat and oats to the distant market, the farmer is a big stockholder in the game.

Just now both the railroad and the coal strike are on at a time when the farmer may need transportation most. No one knows where this strike contest may end. Both sides are mad. The public already suffers because of it. Trains have been taken off the road and more may be.

Will the President be able to solve the problems? The wage earner has rights that must be respected and considered. They must live. They know that railroads have increased freight and passenger rates in the past five years, but have stubbornly fought public sentiment against reducing rates to levels before the war. Why reduce wages unless rates are reduced, is the question asked.

Coal men doubled and trebled the price of coal during past five years. The price of coal is not the same as before the war. The miner thinks of this when he is told that his wages must be reduced and his labor union ignored. Some men will fight for a square deal.

There is never any excuse to offer for violence and law violation. When murder or crime is committed it should not be condoned under the cloak of strike. There should be jail sentence for every jelly-fish county or state officer who refuses to do his duty in time of riot and mob violence.

In several states, in past 60 days, we have had samples and examples of cowardly officials who have not done their duty. Most of them are actual yellow cowards, while others were afraid to protect human life and property for fear it might cost them votes in the next election. Such craven, spineless sissies should never have been elected.

We sound this warning that red-blooded men will not forever submit to wages being lowered while the price of food and clothes and home rentals are being raised. We cannot deliberately make some folks poor and others rich by inequalities of government and unjust administration.

SAVE AND GROW TREES— This Is Nationwide Slogan

Save and grow trees. This is the slogan from ocean to ocean. Our civilization needs trees and plenty of them. Naked lands change the very climate and seasons which nature intended we should have.

We have been wasteful. We have murdered our forests in many places where we might have been economical with our timber lands. What is a home without a tree? What do you think of a farm barren of trees? Will live stock prosper without shade in the pasture field?

The state and nation are now awakening to the fact that there must be vigorous efforts made to save trees we yet have and to reforest tens of thousands of acres which are unprofitable in any other crop but trees.

Strict laws are being enacted and enforced to protect the pine and other inflammable forests against fire. Millions of dollars are annually lost in forest fires and then the price of lumber for homes and other buildings go higher.

Whether we live in town or country, we are all vitally interested in this nationwide campaign to save and grow trees. Plant a tree every year. Plant more than one if you can. Not for yourself, but for those who are yet to walk the earth. Do it now. Save the tree. It's your friend.

CLASS TAX IN OHIO— May Ruin Farmer Unity

In Ohio a storm is brewing in farm organizations. In 1919 a proposed amendment to the constitution to classify property for taxation was defeated in 81 counties. This contest united the farmers as never before. They won a great victory.

Today half a dozen of the leaders who directed the fight for the farmers three years ago have gone over to the camp of those they licked in 1919. Grange and farm bureau members are amazed at this action which many call treason to farm organizations.

The big city real estate boards and big city mortgage brokers have persuaded these former farm leaders to betray the cause and to help the city smart fellows destroy the uniform rule which is now in the constitution and vote in a class tax amendment.

Recently a meeting was held of county farm bureau officers at which one of these former farm leaders was invited to come and explain why he had changed front and gone over to the enemy of the farmer. This man came. The farm bureau and Grange are paying him a salary and expenses.

The meeting was held. The debate was had. He tried to explain his somersault on the tax question. He asked the farmers to support classification in 1922, which they had so strongly defeated in 1919.

A vote was taken at the close of the argument. The farmers took their own side. They were as smart and more honest and of the same opinion today they were in 1919. The vote stood 37 to 4 against the turncoat leader.

In September, 1921, Indiana voted five to one against a classification amendment. Rural Welfare Editor has just received a letter from Geoffry Morgan, secretary of the Kentucky farm bureau, in which he says that the Kentucky law classifying property is not satisfactory to the farmers.

If the class tax amendment should carry all property that cannot be hidden, such as farms, homes, live stock, crops, factories, mines, railroads and other tangible things would get the highest rate of taxes, and the intangible or invisible hidden property, notes, mortgages, securities, stocks, bonds, etc., would get the lowest rate.

It is estimated that the big city mortgage brokers and other selfish interests spent $200,000 in 1919 to win the classification amendment. Rumor has it that twice that sum will be spent this year.

The present uniform rule in the constitution provides that all property shall be taxed at the same rate of levy and not show any favors to any class of property holders.

A petition may be presented to the state farm bureau to fire those who are using farm bureau funds to help class tax when Ohio farmers voted almost unanimously in 1919 that they did not want such a change in the constitution. The fight is on. The farmers are getting mad.

There are many who fear that the treason of former trusted leaders will wreck both grange and farm bureau. The selfish interests and political bosses are gleeful at the prospect of a break in the ranks of the farm organizations. This has always been the rock that has made the farmer the goat and under dog.

REAL-FOR-SURE BUTTER— Dairy Folks Take Notice

There has been a long war between butter on one side and tallow, lard and grease on the other side. Butter takes it for granted that it has the right of way and does not worry. The other three combine and organize under the name and flag of oleomargarine.

Butter is content to pursue the even tenor of its way. Oleo gets gay, advertises, makes a big noise, flashes on the billboards and makes folks believe that it is better than real butter. Oleo's game is made up of push and pep. Butter found its price forced down by the tremendous use of oleo everywhere.

The dairyman is finally awakening to the fact that there is plenty excuse for him to get a move on himself and make a noise that sounds like boosting butter. Oleo folks make advertising sell oleo. Dairymen have never realized that there is a real battle to keep its place at the front.

Here is a story which shows that this butter fat and oleo grease battle is on in the old world as well as in the new. The king of England gets mad when he is fooled into eating oleo.

This is the story:

King George found out that his cook had been feeding him oleomargarine instead of butter. The cook was fined $88. Oleo looks like butter and to a degree tastes like butter. Scientists have discovered, however, that butter contains valuable food substances, called vitamines, which are not found in oleomargarine. Rats fed on oleomargarine, curl up and die in a few days, while those fed on butter thrive and get fat. The oleomargarine factory cannot take the place of the cow. A woman who respects her husband's stomach and her children's health will not feed them oleo in place of butter. If we could get everyone in this country to follow King George's example there would be no surplus of dairy products.

SHIP BY TRACTION— Save the Highways

"A problem in economics. If a heavy truck earns 50 cents per mile and damages the public highway to the extent of $1.00 per mile and the shipper of freight saves nothing and the truck owner keeps the 50 cents and the taxpayer pays the $1.00, where does the taxpayer get off?"

This is the sign and notice which Rural Welfare editor sees on interurban cars and in traction stations. It is a case well stated. The traction trolley lines have been hard hit by the motor trucks as a competitor in freight business.

The public highway has been hard hit by the motor truck with heavy loads. When you hit the highway, you hit the taxpayer. The man who wrote the notice for the electric railways was getting close to the heart and the pocket purse of the folks who pay the cost of roads.

The motor truck delivers the goods with less delay and often at less cost than either the steam or trolley railroads. The truck picks up its load at the door of the shipper and lays it at the door of the buyer. Railroad service has been so uncertain and the rates so often increased that the public has come to look upon the motor truck as a friend in need and a friend indeed.

The trolley line sign is good arithmetic. It is a real message to the taxpayer. The truck is the greatest menace to the public road. It pays in license fee only a small part of the damage it does to the road.

If the motor truck is to make a freight road out of our public road, then our roads must be made wider and thicker and be patrolled and kept in repair. Neglect is always waste. The motor truck must also see and agree that it will be compelled to pay more tax to maintain roads it wears out.

If the truck charges 50 cents a mile for haulage, the state legislature may conclude that five cents per mile out of that charge must be paid as license fee to use the highway as a freight road. It is time for every taxpayer in town and country to think this question over. It is soon here for definite settlement. Do it now.

INDIANA FARMERS FIGHT— Save Money on Roads

The Prairie Farmer is one farm paper that does not fear to talk right out in meeting for the farmer's side of any question. It is widely read in the West and Middle West states.

In its issue of July 8 it exposed a big plot of the road hogs in Indiana to clean up $200,000 on one job of road building where county commissioners and contractors had agreed to a contract.

Indiana has a state board of tax commissioners which has final authority to say whether any county, town or city shall issue bonds. This tax commission has been giving the taxpayers a square deal. Other states need such a board. In Ohio so many bonds have been issued that the taxpayer must pay $106,000 interest on bonds to bondholders every 24 hours, every day in the year.

The commissioners of Allen county, Ind., made a contract and issued bonds amounting to $570,000 to build a high-cost road. A group of farmers complained. They knew this was too much money for the amount of road built. The state tax commission ordered a hearing.

The commissioners and contractors had the best lawyers they could rent. The farmers presented their own case. The farmers won. It did not take the state commission long to discover that there was something rotten in Denmark. The grab game was hit.

In this one case this fight showed the value of having an honest tax board. The sum of $201,000 was saved on this one contract. In addition to this should be added the interest the taxpayers would have had to paid for 20 years.

The Indiana tax board refused to approve bonds for a school house which was contracted at $182,000 in Marion county. New bids were called for. The low bid was $115,000. Taxpayers saved $67,000.

The Prairie Farmer further states in its Indiana tax story as follows:

The state tax board turned down a bond issue for $180,000 in Daviess county for building brick roads. Cheaper types of road, costing not over $15,000 a mile, would serve the public just as well, the board said.

During the past year the state tax board has refused to approve bond issues totaling $7,047,361. The interest alone on these bonds would have cost the taxpayers over $400,000 a year.

"The question of taxation merits the impartial attention of the entire citizenship of the state," says the tax board in its annual report.

This applies with particular force to farmers, for as we have shown in previous articles, and as every farmer knows, farm taxes are extremely burdensome. Farmers of Indiana are to be congratuated on having in the Indiana Federation of Farmers' association a strong state organization which is giving attention to the tax problem, both state and local. To be fully successful, however, every farmer must take an interest in the work and cooperate with his local tax committees. It is particularly desirable that Indiana farmers use the state tax board, and appeal to it whenever local tax levies and bond issues seem excessive.

This Indiana tax story will fit most of the state. These big rake-offs on public contracts are rampant throughout the land. While farmers are busy with farm work, these parasites are busy getting easy money. Not only farmers but every citizen ought to take notice of the dirty work that is being pulled off.

U. S. BEHIND IN BREEDING SKILL

Practice of Vealing Purebred Calves Keeps Milk Output Down.

Dr. C. W. Larsen, chief of the United States Dairy Division, recently stated that to find a purebred bull one would have to visit 10 farms in Ohio or 22 farms in Iowa.

This just about strikes the average condition obtaining on the American farms.

It is a serious situation in a civilized nation like this where agriculture is the basis of progress and prosperity.

Dr. Larson also stated that last year half of the purchased bulls that were born were slaughtered.

This is a serious indictment on breeders of purebred dairy cattle, as well as on those who should be creating a demand in excess of the supply of bull calves.

It is evidence either of admission that the purebred calves that were slaughtered were not as good as the scrub bulls in use or an admission that the breeders of these calves were not living up to their duties and opportunities as purebred breeders.

Because these purebred calves are being slaughtered instead of being placed at the head of herds in place of scrub sires, this country ranks low as compared with other dairy countries in average production of milk and butterfat for cows milked.

It is high time that men who are progressive enough to breed purebred bull calves should be progressive enough to figure out how to get these purebred bull calves at the head of herds in their own communities.

Even if it is necessary to trade a purebred bull calf for a scrub bull and sell the scrub bull to the butcher, the plan would be better than merely vealing the youngsters that should be at the head of herds.

Remember this: every purebred bull that goes into service makes a market for a better purebred bull later and then still another and another.

LIVESTOCK T. B. NOW ON WANE

Bureau of Animal Indusry of U. S. Successful in New Plan of Attack.

Tuberculosis, the worst enemy of the live stock industry, is now definitely slated for ultimate eradication, the plan of attack having been already laid out and successfully demonstrated by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. The success of the different phases of the plan and figures showing the progress made are given in the annual report of the bureau recently issued. In the beginning of the campaign, which began 4 years ago, most of the work was devoted to cleaning and accrediting individual herds, but now that sentiment has been sufficiently aroused, definite areas in various states are being freed of the plague, and it is shown that its eradication is as feasible as the cleaning out of the cattle tick in the Southern states.

The elimination of hog cholera, on the other hand, is considered a remote possibility, but the bureau reminds swine growers that they may reduce their losses to a negligible amount by precautionary measures, including the serum treatment. There are a number of other live stock diseases of a serious nature that continually threaten to invade the flocks and herds of this country, but during the year none of them passed the guard maintained by the bureau to all ports and along the borders. Foot-and-mouth disease in western Europe and rinderpest in the Philippines are among the most imminent dangers to our live stock.

Among the specific needs of the live stock industry, according to the report, one of the most pressing is more provision for indemnities for cattle destroying in the tuberculosis eradication work in co-operation with the states and counties. In some cases a great deal of money and valuable time have been wasted by failure to provide money for the continuation of experimental work that must be carried on uninterruptedly to be of value. Many of the problems that need to be worked out for the good of the industry and the welfare of the country are such as to require years and even decades of study.

Argentine Trade Prospects Good

Business prospects in Argentina are bright, but indications in Brazil and Chile are less optimistic, a survey of economic conditions in South America, issued by the federal reserve board shows.

Financial and economic developments in Argentina have been following a satisfactory course. Gradual recovery from the post-war crisis is being effected and return to normal depends principally upon continued purchasing by Europe.

Recent developments in Brazil conveyed the impression that, although slight improvement had been manifest, especially in Brazilian exchange, conditions have not changed materially. It is difficult to find a solid basis which would lead to expectation of immediate betterment.

Chile is experiencing an acute state of depression, there being practically no market for her principal export staple—nitrate. The United States, England, Germany and other countries, the board declared, are manufacturing nitrogen fertilizers.

PHILIPPINE SCHOOLS ARE WELL ATTENDED

Approximately 1,000,000 of 1,796,000 children of school age were admitted to the Manila public schools when sessions opened, says the bureau of education. This is nearly the same number as attended school last year, the policy of the bureau this year being simply to keep open present schools and not to open new ones, owing to the necessity of economy.

The average cost of instruction is approximately $11.50 a pupil a year.

THE RELIGION OF A NATION

The International Sunday School Lesson for August 6 Is "The Temple Rebuilt and Dedicated." —Ezra 3:1—6:22.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

BENEATH all questions of coal strikes and rail strikes and prohibition enforcement and tariffs and German reparations and world unrest and jazz and movies and high prices and the latest crimes and scandals, and the hundred and one other forms of current news that fill our news page columns, lie, deep and constant and often overlooked, the real questions of the day. Destiny is determined, for nations and individuals, by factors and forces that are really fundamental—such as men's attitude toward one another and toward God. Ideals and motives are more potent than events in shaping history. What people think about the abiding concerns of life means more than any contemporary agitation or upheaval. Religion thus takes precedence of politics, business or other "news" as the supreme interest of a people; and as the most powerful force operative upon society; for Christianity alters or controls the instincts and purposes of men and women, and plants new and masterful desires in their breasts.

Religion seldom gets on the first pages of the newspapers, although it is all the while engaging the thought of more persons than care especially for the subjects of the day's scare-heads. With all our talk of Christian publicity, we have not yet reached any practical conception of how to deal in print with this oldest and dearest of the interpretation, broad, fair, fearless and sympathetic, of the spiritual currents of our day. When the subject is touched at all in print it is only in the most superficial aspects, and usually in relation to organization rather than to thought or life.

All the while, the most meaningful and fruitful influence in our national existence is the people's religious sentiments. As the old pagan Plutarch wrote, long centuries ago: "A city may sooner be built without ground on which to fix it, than a community be constituted without religion, or being so constituted be preserved." We are studying the ancient Jews most vitally when we consider them in relation to the rebuilding of their temple. The church is more essential to a community than the town hall. Whoever is dealing specifically and vitally with a neighborhood's spiritual welfare is most definitely serving its civic prosperity. It is as true a public service to teach a Sunday school class as it is to help make the laws of the nation.

Civilization's Four Pillars.

Our Western civilization stands today on four pillars—the home, the church, the school and the state. If any one of these decays and collapses, or is maliciously cut away, the whole structure is likely to topple.

Short-sighted critics who disparage the church need to have their attention called to the indisputable fact that actively Christian families are not found in our crowded divorce courts; Christian men and women are not involved as victims of blackmailing plots; the "crime wave" does not take in Sunday school boys; the problem girls of our time, if I may so call them, are not the earnest Christians of our Endeavor societies and churches; and the lawless communities are not the church-going neighborhoods.

Scatter-brained theorists and parlor Bolsheviks have had tob patient a hearing for their patent medicine remedies for the ills of the state. Let us be brave and sensible enough to proclaim instead that the church, with her new vision of social responsibility along with individual conversion, is the best agency for the amelioration of poverty and the abolition of social injustice. Socialism has nothing to offer that is an improvement over the truly Christian community controled by the spirit of Jesus. People who live by the rule of Christ's will do not break laws or oppress their neighbors. Little children are safe, and education is progressive where the church is a living influence. In a word, applied Christianity is the only workable remedy for all that is wrong with our world.

All of which is but another way of saying that the fashion of the exiled Jews is still the best fashion: In a time of trouble and disunion, rally to the church! Build up the house of God if you would restore and make strong the nation. Let the repressed and unformulated spiritual passions of the people find expression, and lo, it will be found that they are at the same time afire with patriotism. Rebuild the temple of religious devotion and public worship and all the other institutions of the state will simultaneously be strengthened. The most direct service of the multiform interests of civilization is to attend to the needs of religion.

Zionism—Without a Temple.

On that great day in history when the magnanimous King Cyrus of Persia, gave the order permitting the return of the exiled Jews to the Land of Promise, he thought of the temple and the religious institutions of the people. The home-coming was a religious experience even before it was an expression of patriotism. The first work was to begin the reconstruction of the destroyed temple.

As these lessons upon the fall and restoration of the ancient Jewish nation inevitably call up thoughts of the present Zionist movement, which many deem analogous, we are constraining to point out that modern Zionism avowedly has no place in its program for a rebuilding of the temple in Jerusalem. Its leaders formally declare that there will never be any attempt to interfere with the Mosque of Omar, the Mohammedan shrine which now occupies what was the temple enclosure. Some irresponsable Zionists, it is true, assert that all the Christian churches and Moslem mosque will be driven out of Jerusalem when they get into power; but this is a reckless statement, inspired by political rather than religious motives. The deep-flowing spiritual aspirations of the Babylonian exiles are not discernable in the Zionist movement.

This is the more noteworthy when we recall the religious aspect of other contemporary political movements, as in India, Egypt and Arabia, not to mention historical examples, as in the founding of this new Western world. When the emigrant's master motive is spiritual, the consequences promise well for the commonwealth to be established.

The Preacher as a Builder.

It took about twenty years for the completion of this restored temple by the returned Hebrew exiles; and fifteen years of that time the work lay idle. It started with a spurt, and then lagged in the presence of obstacles. A speaker once classified Christian Endeavorers as "shirkers, jerkers and workers;" he might have been commenting upon this ancient group of temple builders. There are usually to be found all three classifications in every organization or enterprise; the shirkers—those who simply do not carry their share of the load; the jerkers—the spasmodic enthuiasts whose character is composed of layers of zeal and of indifference, hot today and cold tomorrow; and the workers—the faithful ones who plod ahead in all weathers and despite all difficulties.

After the foundation of the temple had been laid, there was a long interval, wherein enemies were active, that saw nothing accomplished. Then, in the final spurt, lasting more than four years and supported by a reiteration of Persian permission, the superstructure was finished.

There is an illuminating sentence in the latter part of the record. "The Jews builded and prospered, through the prophesying of Haggai the prophet and Zechariah the son of Iddo. And they builded and finisheed it." That is to say, the part played by the prophet, or the preacher, was determinative. Not the architect, or the master carpenter or masion, but the inspirer, the heartener, the spiritual leader, was responsible for the success of the task. It is ever so. All work needs inspiration more than it needs technical rules. Leadership is essential even before specifications. We do not ask that our clergy become dry law enforcement agents, or vice investigators, or members of councils or boards of aldermen; but that, as of old, they keep the fires of devotion and faithfulness burning in the hearts of the workers. We can well spare a dozen of our "great financiers" and another dozen of our "leading politicians" in exchange for one all-fire prophet of God, who can quicken men to live and labor as seeing the invisible. God-seeing spirits are the men-leading spirits. Spiritual leadership is the most "practical" possession of a community. Stupid money-grubbers sneer at the "idealists," but everybody who sees things in the large knows that these same "idealists," or men of vision and fire, are the real builders of our temples and of our nations.

Shouts and Singing.

Groups that are proud of being "descendants"—they usually have little else of which to be proud—are notably averse to enthusiasm. They never let themselves be carried away by zeal for any thing; it is not "good form." Being adepts at the art of sneering, which is a universal accomplishment of ineffectives, they sneer at ardor and excitement. They condemn a speaker as "evangelistic." In a word, they faithfully follow the fashions of decadence and death. For life and accomplishment sing and shout. Real builders are full of enthusiasm. Doers are intense. A vital experience expresses itself in such shouts and songs and weeping as marked the completion of the restored temple. Doubtless there were cynical on-lookers who made biting and contemptuous remarks about this religious revival, even as David's unworthy wife despised his dancing before the Lord.

Out of this return to Jerusalem and reconstruction of the temple, flowed beautiful Hebrew psalms which are read and song all over the world to this day. Real religion always finds expression in song; infidelity has no hymn books. Materialism makes no music. Scepticism sings no songs. Critics create no choruses. But the worship of Jehovah and every personal experience of the living God and his Christ, fills the mouth with joy and the lips with praises. The gospel has sung its way around the world. Praise is an angelic quality of which worshiping mortals partake.

This lesson has a closing word about the place of the visible temple in religious experience. It is common nowadays to hear persons say that they worship God out of doors—but these are not usually the men and women to whom the neighbors look for spiritual comfort and leadership. There is much buncombe talked by men on the way to Sunday golf about finding God in nature; but one hears few hymns or prayers or pious conversation on a golf course. God's way is for His friends to meet with Him in His house on His day for worship, for praise, for instruction and for fellowship. Religion can scarcely outlast the church; neglect of church-attendance is neglect of religion, and, usually, neglect of God.

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City to Observe Week for Girls

What is said will be the first week to be observed by any city in the country in honor of its girls is being arranged in St. Louis for October 14 to 21, under auspices of the Board of Religious Organizations.

It is planned to open "Girls' Week" celebration with a large street parade Saturday, October 14, with floats of all girls' organizations in the city. Sunday will be "Girls' Day" in all churches.

Noon meetings in factories and mass meetings in community and church centers are to be featured Monday and Tuesday. Drills and demonstrations by Girl Scouts and the Girl Reserves will be held on these days.

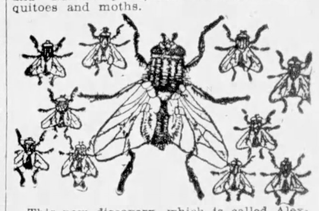
CAUSE OF AIRSHIP DISASTER MYSTERY

The exact cause of the fatal plunge of the giant army airship "Roma," which crashed to earth near Norfolk, Va., last February, killing 34 of the 45 persons aboard, can never be known, said the official reports of the investigating board made public by the war department.

EASY NOW TO RID YOUR PLACE OF FLIES

Widely Known Scientist Discovers Wonderful Chemical That Is Fatal to Flies. Not a Poison—Harmless to Stock.

Flies are one of the most dangerous and annoying things with which the farmer has to contend. Now, through the discovery of E. R. Alexander, widely known scientist, you can rid your house and barns and livestock of these pests almost instantly, and with no trouble at all. This discovery is in the form of an organic chemical that is fatal to flies, and similar pests, such as chiggers, mosquitoes and moths.



This new discovery, which is called Alexander's Rid-O-Fly, is not a poison. Though it kills flies like magic, farm animals and human beings are not affected by it at all. In addition to killing these insects, Rid-O-Fly is a strong repellant. Flies will not come near stock or buildings where Rid-O-Fly has been used. Rid-O-Fly is particularly valuable for cows and horses, as it is a known fact that flies do untold harm to these animals.

So confident is Dr. Alexander that his discovery will rid your house, barns and live stock of these pests that he offers to send a $2.00 supply for only $1.00 on the guarantee that if Rid-O-Fly does not solve your fly problems it will cost you nothing. Two big Kansas City banks guarantee the reliability of this offer.

SEND NO MONEY—just your name and address to the Alexander Laboratories, 1639 Gateway Station, Kansas City, Mo., and this introductory offer will be mailed at once.

PERSHING PLANS NEW DEFENSES

General Would Send Guard Units to Coast and Borders for Training.

Steps to establish "a national position in readiness" for the army, as a development of the national military policy, are forecast in a memorandum recenty submitted by Gen? eral Pershing to Secretary Weeks and made public at the war department.

Details of plans that may have been prepared by General Pershing are not disclosed. The project, however, contemplates assignment of national guard divisions to specific defensive positions on coasts and borders to which they would be rushed in the event of war.

"Under this plan," General Pershing said, "the military organizations required to secure critical landing places upon our coasts and favorable lines of advance upon our land frontiers can be formed definitely. With such initial organization assured additional military units required for prosecution of a serious war can be mobilized at once and brought to full strength without disturbance or interruption.

"With our territory thus protected against landings in force at the start and with machinery for further military expansion organized our fleet will be free to deal with hostile naval forces without concern as to possible invasion.

"Such a military organization causes no menace to any other nation but assures the impregnability of the continental United States in event of attack.

"The character of our military resources, as well as our attitude toward other nations, imposes upon us an initial strategic defensive, but this does not involve renouncing a subsequent offensive.

"Had the United States, in the Spring of 1917, possessed 25 or 30 divisions completely organized and equipped, but trained only sufficiently to meet requirements of the 'national position in readiness' above outlined each of these divisions would have been advanced many months, as compared with the entirely new divisions it was necessary to create. Under such circumstances the period for beginning of the American offensive operations (in France) on a large scale would have been greatly advanced."

Paderewski Quits Politics

"I am not and will not be a candidate for president of Poland or for membership in the diet; I am out of politics." This declaration was made by Ignace Jan Paderewski prior to his departure for Switzerland.

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PROCESS MFG. CO. Salina, Kansas

TOLEDO BLADE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

Dr. R. Locke's (Nasby's) Newspaper

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Publishers, Toledo, Ohio.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One year, postage prepaid..... .....75c

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Toledo, Ohio, under the act of 1918.

Read the Advertising

We will not, knowingly, accept advertising from a dishonest concern. Our readers are our friends and an advertisement is an introduction of the advertiser into the homes of our friends.

We will not, knowingly, introduce a dishonest advertiser into your TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE and guarantee his honesty any more than you would knowingly introduce a dishonest person to your bank and guarantee his note.

When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1922

If the world should end now it would be a bitter end.

Some men talk much about going back to the soil and end by joining a country club.

If the new woman goes to the senate she may fuss up some of the old women already there.

Scaring the public is one way to get two prices for one can of beans.

Lima Beane says the loafer who lives from hand to mouth makes his mouth do most of the work.

Bolshevism is a lighted match looking for a gas leak.

With two strikes on him it is up to Uncle Sam to make a hit.

Howling never put the human voice in tune to sing "Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow."

There is not a chance that the Constitution will be overthrown by straw votes.

When the lion and the lamb lie down together it will be a hunch for Capital to slap Labor on the back, and vice versa.

If long skirts come back how the girls will fuss and worry to keep a bit of leg from showing.

Good health is better than rouge for putting the finishing touches to a girl's cheeks.

"Are You Discontented and Unhappy?" asks a headline. Well, if we're one we're 'tother, as certinly as night follows day.

When Emma Goldman is told to move out of a country the order goes double for Alex Berkman.

Farmers have one qualification for membership in a labor party. They work.

Marriage is a game in which two people can win if they both play fair.

About the time a man thinks he understands the way a tariff works somebody tells him it works the other way.

It is a hard blow the physician of Eugene Debts has aimed at Socialism. He has advised his patient to keep absolutely quiet.

Taxpaying can never be made comfortable without the use of an anesthetic.

Of course, many women are becoming interested in politics, but there are millions of others in the country who are thinking of nothing more important than being women and good mothers.

Chances are that after the babies who are born in these troublous times grow up they will be asked which crisis they were born in.

Cuba is almost bankrupt. And prohibition didn't do it.

Sometimes optimism gets a black-eye, but it knows that somewhere there is a piece of beefsteak large enough to bleach it.

Notwithstanding the public is bigger than anybody it has been known to stand for a lot of abuse before getting its back up.

Prosperity and strikes don't go hand in hand.

The pessimist thinks Opportunity will wear boxing gloves if she ever knocks on his door.

People who don't have enough trouble to make a headline are fortunate and should sing the long meter doxology.

Instead of making a cross to represent a kiss in a letter to her sweetheart the modern girl might draw a picture of a lipstick.

When the time comes that a simple memorandum of financial transactions can take the place of the double-riveted contract the millennium will have arrived.

After the reign of passion is over it is no more than reasonable to expect common sense will get a chance.

We shall be in the worst way in this well-known country when everybody feels that he must be dishonest to make both ends meet.

Few advocates of birth control need it.

There seems to be a tendency among the pessimists of the world to annoy the optimists.

If integrity doesn't get a boost soon we may yet hear one man saying of another: "He'll never amount to much in a financial way; he's too honest."

Some women don't believe in letting their right hand know what their left hand is doing when the former is Republican and the latter Democratic.

Huckleberry pie is a dye.

Every woman candidate for office should prepare her mind for the possibility of defeat. When the blow falls she should be ready to say resignedly, "Well, the better man won."

A sober second thought is the kind that comes to the public man or woman after the interview has been printed.

One man made four million dollars because he was first to see the world's need of a safety-pin.

Mr. Gompers wants constructive action taken but doesn't give an opinion of what was accomplished in that line at Herrin.

What Happened in Russia

Dean Inge characterizes us as a race that combines curiosly the motives of the a truist and the bargain hunter. Whether this description is entirely fair, or partly fair, or not fair at all, we are able to point to an occasional American activity in which the gold of altruism assays one hundred per cent. One of them is the American labor for Russian relief.

America has no stake in Russia. She proceeds on the theory that a hold on Russian land or property or cash is paltry compared to a hold on Russian hearts. She collected from her people about $60,000,000 with which she bought 780,000 tons of food and shipped it to Russia to keep millions of starving people alive. She sent medicine and doctors to restore the sick and control typus, typhoid and famine fever. And no one yet has found the finger of a politician in the whole program.

The size of this work of mercy is not even partially appreciated by the average American. To illustrate exactly what Hoover and his hundred workers have accomplished with the money entrusted to them let us imagine that the rest of America has just saved from death by disease and starvation the entire population of Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Wyoming, Oregon, Washington, California, Colorado, New Mexica and Arizona. The inhabitants of these states number 8,350,000 souls, or 50,000 less than the number fed regularly by the 15,000 kitchens of the American relief commission, and ministered to by American sanitary officers.

This is a stupendous charity, far exceeding any other effort of the sor sort in history to date. It is pure altruism, carried on while misguided theorists in Moscow were voting thousands of dollars for propaganda in foreign fields and hampering the American mission with indolence and lack of co-operation. If Dean Inge or anyone else can see the fine hand of the pawnbroker in our performance in Russia he has exceedingly geen eyesight. For the record as it stands is one of a number of things that make a lot of us proud of our nationality.

Serio-Comics of Progress

Centuries ago Chinese chariots of war carried a little grotesque manikin resting on a pivot and pointing outward. The wooden doll's right arm was magnetized, so that the manikin pointed steadily to the southern magnetic pole. It was not a business-like affair like our mariner's compass, but it did the same work in a grotesque Asiatic style.

Turkey and the Near East are feeling the pressure of progress, since Turkey can no longer find in civilized powers a bulwark for her antique tyranny. So it is not surprising that social and economic progress in Turkey should bing on a strike. But the first labor-strike in Constantinople seems like an act in comic opera. Harem attendants, eunuchs and guards are striking for shorter hours, more money and the payment of back wages.

The incident is a joyous find for the joke-writers of the world. Yet in its very oddity it is strikingly typical of the advance of the age. Of all slaves the most enslaved have been the harem guards of Eastern despots and lords. Of all social groups they have been most completely isolated from the people, or popular movements, or general progress. One can scarcely realize that Western labor ideas and Western methods of appealing for settlement had reached the wharves of Stamboul, and that these ideas show themselves in the cloistered palaces and the guarded citadels of private ease.

The Orient is taking in our civilization, with electric lights, telephones and thermos bottles. The Orient has tried to admit some Occidentalism and keep out others. It cannot do this. All the East has typically Western social problems as well as Western clothes and tools. And so it has come about that the sentry paths about the domestic courts of the pashas are patrolled by armed guards and also by walking delegates.

An Illuminating Air Record

The day has arrived when to cling to the superstitions of inevitable death and disaster in flying indicates a plain unwillingness to examine the facts. The postoffice department has just issued a report in which is proved the reliability, efficiency and security of commercial flying. It is shown that following a record of 17 deaths in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, the air mail service has just completed its second year with a showing of 49,000,000 letters carried 1,750,000 miles without a single fatal accident.

Through every sort of weather, in Winter storms and Summer sunshine, over hill and dale and wood and desert, planes and pilots have set up this enviable record. The service's flyers are the pick of the country. They know their routes and their planes after a year of adjustment to their tasks. So the percentage of scheduled miles actually flown becomes nearer and nearer 100.

Air disasters that occur today are confined almost exclusively to experiments with unperfected types, the blimp and the naval balloon, or to planes handled by careless or reckless pilots.

There are psychological reasons for the continued life of the idea that any plane in the hands of any pilot is dangerous. They are the impressions fostered in the public's mind by the broadcasting of details whenever a flyer bumps his nose in a cornfield, while items that a boy has tumbled into a well or a workman amputated his foot with an axe are lost in the news mill. The stunt flyer, the clown who hangs by his eyebrows to one plane while another picks him off, and who occasionally is carved to shoestrings by a propeller, has done his share to keep the tradition of air danger alive.

But the businesslike flyer, the man with work to do, who sets out with a load of freight and no inclination to do grapevines in the sky, has reached a point of efficiency that has made transportation of passengers and goods in the air as safe as travel on rails and highways.

Few railroads can show a record of almost two million miles of travel in one year without a single fatality of any description. Credit is due the air mail service for this accomplishment, for the perfect example it furnishes of safety in commercial flying, and the material it furnishes friends of the science for defeating an outworn superstition.

A Subsidy for Labor

The proposed government ship subsidy would be a subsidy for labor, Congressman Simeon D. Fess said in a recent speech in Toledo. Dr. Fess is a profound student of economic and political problems. He is a candidate for the Republican nomination for United States senator from Ohio. His public utterances, therefore, are worthy of careful consideration.

Proposals to subsidize great business enterprises usually have a sinister sound. Almost without exception they are unpopular. The proposed ship subsidy has been attacked repeatedly and viciously, yet Dr. Fess does not dodge the issue. He states his reasons for advocating the subsidy simply and convincingly.

The United States shipping board is operating several hundred steel ships—the largest fleet in the world under one flag. The result is an average monthly loss of $5,000,000. The June reports show a loss of $27,000,000. Four hundred wooden ships, constructed in war time of green timber, are worthless—a total loss—and can be written off the books as such. The shipping board has 1,100 steel ships, most of them cargo carriers, chafing idly at mooring lines, rusting and otherwise depreciating daily.

Meanwhile foreign-built and foreign owned ships are carrying American exports and American imports to and from the world ports. The reason is that their ship construction costs abroad are less; seamen's wages and other operating expenses materially lower.

A cargo ship is a work shop afloat. By reason of greater natural resources and by tariff walls, the United States curbs the competition of cheap European and Asiatic labor in the shore shops of those continents. But neither natural resources nor the tariff can prevent or check the competition of foreign ships and foreign seamen. On the contrary, our seamen's laws actually encourage such competion and make impossible the operation of foreign-going American ships at a profit. American ships are inspected rigidly by the government. American seamen are comparatively well paid and federal statutes make mandatory adequate full crews, excellent quarters aboard ship and good and abundant food for seamen shipping under the Stars and Stripes.

Dr. Fess proposes, therefore, some form of a subsidy which will enable American companies to take over the idle ships and the losing ships, eliminate the waste and inefficiency of government operation, and send them to sea with reasanable profit. The subsidy, Dr. Fess explains, should be just sufficient to pay the difference between the cost of operating under the American flag and the lesser cost of operating foreign ships. With the subsidy thus definitely limited, the operators would be spurred on by the exigencies of the situation to use the best business methods and cut out all graft to make any profit.

The benefits of the subsidy, under the Fess plan, would accrue wholly to labor, and not to capital, and the ships would be in commission and available immediately for government service in the event of war.

The woman political worker's politics will be mostly jrejudice.

Voliva says he would like to run on a presidential ticket with Bryan. Let us write the platform: The world is flat and man descended from mud.

Our well-known government has often been called upon to face a crisis, as the headlines say, but we can't recall that it ever turned its back on one.

It would never do to have all the people with 14-year-old minds on one side of an important question.

If congress would only talk in its sleep and work while awake the country would respond to the changed program.

DR. RATHENAU, VICTIM OF ASSASSIN'S BULLET, WAS LOYAL GERMAN PATRIOT

THE range of the political assassin's bullet is confined, its target is in the inner circles of government; only presidents and kings and cabinet ministers may be its victims. When the pistol cracks it is to vent a hatred, to further a cause, perhaps to make a martyr or to remove a tyrant. And the bullet having found its mark, history begins its slow sifting of the facts that it may place its estimate upon the man and name his worth in the society which he served.

June 24 Dr. Walter Rathenau, German minister of foreign affairs was assassinated as he left his home in a suburb of Berlin. Monarchists adherents of the old kaiser regime, stand accused of the crime; unregenerate Germany struck at a regenerate German. Pronouncing the eulogy over the body of the slain minister in the reichstag chamber, President Ebert said: "The bullet which struck down Rathenau was aimed at the German republic. It robbed the nation of one of her most loyal patriots, one of the ablest champions of the German rejuvenation."

His Accomplishments.

Lauded in Germany and elsewhere on the continent as great, a leader who had qualities associated with greatness. It remains to be seen in some other generation, perhaps, what estimate history will place upon "the most important Jewish statesman since Disraeli," the man whom his colleagues called "The Jewish William II." What were his accomplishments? He was the president of the largest industrial corporation of Germany. He was the author of a shelf of formidable, thoughtful books. He organized the mobilization of Germany's material resources during the war. He made the Wiesbaden agreement which authorized Germany's paying part of her reparations to France in goods. He helped to restore the confidence of France and England in the good faith of the German government. He signed the Rapallo treaty with Soviet Russia.

"The list is certainly not negligible," says a writer in Barron's "but it strangely misrepresents Dr. Rathenau, who was much too complex to be photographed by so simple a catalogue.

"The list is not even accurate. He was not responsible for the success of the Allgemeine Elektrische Gesellschaft, which after the elder Rathenau's death has been dominated by Felix Deutsch. Then the Wiesbaden agreement is a doubtful factor in his fame, for it remains inoperative and the soundness of the theory of reparations in kind is still being contested in both Germany and France. He was not the father of the Rapallo treaty but the victim of it, and is said to have signed it under Chancellor Wirth's coercion.

"His books, his personality, his international influence, and his one success in mobilizing Germany's resources during the war—these are the positive factors. How much he helped his country as unofficial and official negotiator cannot yet be estimated, just as it is too early to say that his death served to stabilize the democracy with which he had been identified his last year of life."

Opposed Kaiserism.

A subject of the kaiser in the old regime, yet Dr. Rathenau had this to say in 1914: "The moment will never come in which the kaiser, as conqueror of the world, will ride with his paladins through the Brandenburg Gate on white horses. On that day world history would have gone mad." Called by Ludendorf a defeatist who helped to give "the German army its death blow in its struggle with the enemy," yet it was Rathenau, although opposing the plunge into war in 1914, who, once it was begun, consented to go to Antwerp to requisition raw materials stored in the warehouses there; it was Rathenau who organized Germany's resources to the end that Germany was able to carry on for months and even years longer than was deemed possible at the outbreak of the war. It was Rathenau who took the copper cooking vessels away from the hausfrau, the brass doorknobs from the homes of rich and poor alike, the bells from our churches, that they might be made into munitions of war.

And it was this same Rathenau who wanted Germany to fight fair, who condemned outspokenly the spoliation of Belgium, who opposed unrestricted submarine warfare and who realized that kaiserism was leading Germany to destruction. In his "The New Society" he wrote "We are not even yet a nation, but an association of interests and oppositions; a German Irredenta, as it has been and unfortunately will be shown, is an impossible conception. And since we are not a nation and represent no national idea, but only an association of households, it follows that our influence abroad can only be commercial and not civilizing and propagandist. * * *

"We are not competent to form an ideal of civilization, for the sense of unity, will to leadership and formative energy are lacking in us. We have no political mission for the arrangement of other people's affairs, for we cannot arrange our own. We do not lead a full life and are politically unripe."

Business Man and Author.

Consider these words which French journalists quote him as saying at Wiesbaden at the time he met Loucheur to arrange the Wiesbaden agreement: "I am a business man. A signature to an agreement means everything to me." And these uttered a year ago at a meeting of the German press congress in Hamburg. "We Germans are engaged by our signature. We shall keep our word. We shall go to the extreme limit of our ability to honor our signature at the bottom of the treaty, whose obligatory character we recognize, even if it doesn't correspond with our desires." To the German Junkers a signature was something to be lightly regarded; a treaty was "a scrap of paper." Rathenau, in Junker eyes, was beyond the pale. Rathenau was, in fact, a regenerate German, and sincere in his wish to see Germany regenerated. If he had not been an unusual man, he would have gone with the crowd who fawned on the kaiser and extolled his policies. He had himself a big stake in the old regime.

Born to wealth and refinement, he found the way to success made easy for him. His father, Emil Rathenau, founded the Allgemeine Elektrische Gesellschaft, the General Electric company of Germany, perhaps the largest concern of its kind in the world. The son studied chemistry and physics under Helmboltz, went into electrical engineering, obtained patents for many valuable inventions in electrical transmission, built various electrical plants and finally succeeded his father as the head of the A. E. G. No man, not even Stinnes, stood higher in the world of big business under the monarchy. But he was never enmeshed in the crass materialism of that day. When he left school he found it hard to decide whether to become an artist or a scientist. He chose the latter. Though a scientist and a man of large affairs, he found time to produce books, pamphlets, essays and newspaper articles. He was the best seller among German writers on politics, economics and sociological topics.

In Rathenau was united a "passion for theory" and a "genius for action"; as a thinker he had glimpsed a vision of a new world. His enemies called him a "parlor Socialist." But he was not an orthodox Marxian, for he held Marxism to be sterile and unworkable. And yet he foresaw the day when men would be emancipated from the excessive grind of what he called mechanical labor. "In the late Winter of 1921," writes John H. Finely in the New York Times, "I picked up at a London bookshop a little volume entitled 'The New Society.' It was by Walter Rathenau. I read and reread this treatise, which some anonymouse editor had called a 'landmark in the history of economic and social thought.' It did seem indeed like a primitive landmark, a cairn of chapters thrown together without design. But each stone had either historical significance or a prophetic import. This author, then a stranger to me, began by asking if there is a sign by which we can know whether human society has been completely socialized, and answered immediately his own question: 'It is when no one can have an income without working for it.' But is this the goal? No, it is only the sign. The final goal, the only full and final object of all endeavor upon earth is the 'development of the human soul.'

"I had spent a part of an hour, one of these late Winter afternoons, beside the Thames with Lord Haldane, and singularly enough this was almost the indentical phrase he had used in discussing the problem of democracy. The greatest mind into whose presence I came in England, and the greatest with which I was to come into contact in Germany, had sighted the same goal, though they were doubtless following different paths toward it; for, as Rathenau said, 'the goal points out the direction, but not the path, of politics' * * *

"Our conversation (with Rathenau in Berlin) was all concerning his proposals for social salvation, for the bringing of 'mind into labor.' Lord Haldane was thinking of the individual; Rathenau rather of a 'solidarity,' in which each must stand and be 'answerable for all and all for each.'

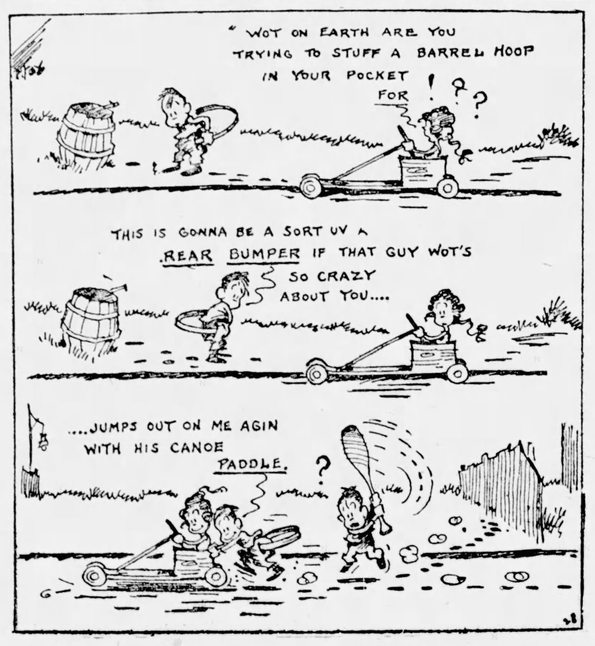
"'This does not mean socialism,' Dr. Rathenau was quick to say—that 'hell of mechanical socialism.' 'What I propose,' he said, 'strikes dogmatic socialism to the very heart.' 'Socialism leads from earth to earth; its center is the distribution of eartly goods; its goal is simply the right to loaf.' Nor is it a cheap Utopianism with 'unproved parrot phrases,' that he advocates magically creating by technical improvements a 'niggard Sunday out of the week-end existence.' 'No,' he said, 'no soviet policy can go to the heart of the problem.' 'It is a world order that I am urging, whose principle is the interchange of labor, by which it is required, within certain fixed limits of application, that every employee engaged in mechanical work can claim to do a portion of his day's work in intellectual employment and that every brain worker shall be obliged to devote a portion of his day to physical labor.'

"'We were before the war,' he said, 'about to enter upon the path of intellectualizing the day's work, the path which America is treading now. In your country a man who drives to his work in his automobile can satisfy all his reasonable needs in the way of recreation and of extending his education; he looks at his sectional job with a critical eye, he forms his own judgment of its place in the whole, he improves the processes, and amuses himself by being both workman and engineer.'

The Goal Possible.

"Leisure would find its enjoyment in useful service instead of exercise that intimated the movement of labor to keep the body in condition. 'Whoever squanders labor,' he said, 'labor time or the means of labor, is robbing the community. So work is more than private matter. It is an affair of morality.' Production would cease to be merely material and formal and would acquire spiritual value. As to the machinery, for the realization of all this, he insisted that it would inevitably come if the idea willed it. The thing was to get the mind possessed of the idea. He used, I remember, as an illustration, the passing of the Inquisition as a result not of any formal machinery of abolition, but merely of the persuasive force of an idea. 'Let the idea but take hold of the minds of the people, the means will be found.'

The Rear Bumper


" WOT ON EARTH ARE YOU TRYING TO STUFF A BARREL HOOP IN YOUR POCKET FOR ! ??
THIS IS GONNA BE A SORT UV A REAR BUMPER IF THAT GUY WOT'S SO CRAZY ABOUT YOU....
....JUMPS OUT ON ME AGIN WITH HIS CANOE PADDLE. ?

ABE MARTIN

Th' more you love your wife th' more it costs you.

We'd never know some folks had a reputation if they didn't resent a reflection on it.

Rippling Rhymes

BY WALT MASON

Science and Progress

FAR back in inter-glacial days, when life had few if any charms, our rude forefathers went their ways, the clubs they bore their only arms. These clubs were shapeless limbs of trees, picked from the ground in forests dense; there were no guns or snickersnees or other weapons of offense. And when a man went forth to slay an ox or bear for his repast, he had to pound away all day, before the critter breathed its last. It took long hours to kill a pig, and twice the time to kill a cow; the waste of effort was so big it gives me fantods, even now. But lo, a great idea strikes the leader of a savage clan, and in his club he places spikes, this scientist, this super-man. He goes a-hunting with a smile, and with one blow, of proper zest, he slays the roaring crocodile, or knocks the warthog galley west. And doubtless many foolish dubs knocked his invention as a shame, and plied their shapeless, spikeless clubs, because their fathers did the same. The world has always had its host of men who hate the word "improve," who make an idiotic boast of trotting in the same old groove.

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WAIT A MINUTE

BY HOWARD P. WARWICK

UNCLE HENRY says: "Whenever I grow tired of listening to my wife I tell her a flapper smiled at me, proving I am not so old. That's always good for 48 hours of dead silence."

Life's Discomforts.

Trying to enjoy some other person's vacation by means of the picture post cards they send.

Beauty parlors don't always sell beauty but they attempt to do so.

Town Gossip.

Jeff Peters was seen recently riding in an automobile with a pretty girl. Mrs. Peters announced to the public that she didn't care but only Jeff knows what she said in private.

Wonder if there are any strikes in Conan Doyle's spirit world?

About the third time a man calls on a modern girl she wants to show him her picture in a bathing suit.

Rosalind's Advice.

Dear Rosalind: My fellow comes to visit me twice a week but wants to read magazines all the time. Can you suggest a remedy as I don't get any pleasure from it?—Agnes.

Dear Agnes: The best remedy I can think of is to throw carbolic acid in his eyes so he can't read. Either do that or stop subscribing for magazines to discover whether he loves you for yourself or your magazines.—Rosalind.

IN THE NEWS

Twin suns have been discovered 50 quadrillion miles from the earth, whatever distance that is. At any rate one can't call the new-found twins neighbors. Chances are some other scientist will find triplets in the sun family and lord it over the discoverer of the twins.

DeWolf Hopper is going to divorce his fifth or sixth or seventh wife, we forget which. We doubt whether he remembers. He is surely well named the way he hops from one to the other. No one is able to estimate how many wives he'll divorce before he dies.

Molla Mallory returned from Europe raging because the reporters intimated she was a poor loser when defeated by Mlle. Lenglen, French tennis star. From things Molla has said she wasn't exactly elated when whipped.

UNCLE HENRY'S EPISTLES.

To the World.
Dear Everybody:

There are still 52 weeks in every year, but soon there will have to be more if creative minds don't rest soon and cease finding names for special weeks. Now there seems to be a week for this and a week for that so a poor human never gets a chance to do what he wants to do when he wants to do it. His weeks are planned for him by special week experts. Soon man will be just a piece of machinery and will need no brains. The experts will furnish them.

Not believing that any one person has the sole and exclusive right to create special weeks I thought I would originate a few if that is possible. First, I suggest New Joke Week when everyone should try hard to think of a new joke if he has to tell any at all. In that way each individual will have seven new jokes to take the place of the one or two old ones he has been telling for a year or more.

Another good idea would be to have a Wash the Dishes Week when each husband would wash and wipe the dishes after every meal so his wife wouldn't have to pester him all year to help her. He would perform this task voluntarily for seven days and could rest the other 358 days if he lived through it. Wives should observe Darn His Socks Week in return. A week's steady work would put the year's collection of undarned hose in shape.

A National Picnic Week would be ideal. Everybody would suffer indigestion at the same time and wouldn't be making anyone else miserable because all would be miserable. Holding all picnics in a single week would help out the potato chip makers and give them 51 weeks to manufacture a supply large enough to meet the demand during the next annual Picnic Week.

Return Umbrellas Week is another suggestion of mine. When you borrow an umbrella paste the owner's name on it and file. When this week comes around return it to original owner. A Bob Your Hair Week should be set aside for flappers and would-be flappers. They could hack off their locks then without so much argument about it. Now a girl talks about bobbing her hair for six months before she does it. If a special week were set aside for the purpose it would keep peace in the family because they would know what to expect and bluffers would have to come across.

Other weeks I suggest are Smile Once a Day Week, even if you are a grouch; Listen Week for those who don't, so their ears won't become entirely useless; Drink Moonshine Week for those who are not afraid to die, so the undertakers can prepare for the rush by hiring an extra embalming staff.

In addition let's have one week to do as we please. Probably we would all take a vacation then.

Just a Suggestion,
UNCLE HENRY.

JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

High Chair Days

High chair days are the best of all,
Or so they seem to me,
Days when tumbler and platter fall
And the King smiles merrily;
When the regal arms and the regal feet
A constant patter of music beat,
And the grown-ups bow in a gracious way
To the high-chair monarch who rules the day.

High-chair days, and the throne not dressed
In golden or purple hues
But an old style thing, let it be confessed,
His grandmother used to use;
Its legs are scarred and a trifle bowed,
But the king who sits on the chair is proud,
And he throws his rattle and silver cup
For the joy of making us pick them up.

The old high chair in the dining room
Is a handsomer thing by far
Than the costly chairs in the lonely gloom
Of the childless mansions are,
For the sweetest laughter the world has known
Comes day by day from the humble throne,
And the happiest tables, morn and night,
Have a high chair placed at the mother's right.

The old high chair is a joy sublime,
Yet it brings us its hour of pain,
For we've put it away from time to time,
Perhaps never to need it again,
Yet God was good, and the angels tapped,
And again was the old high-chair unwrapped,
And proud was I when I heard the call
To bring it back to the dining hall.

There are griefs to meet and cares to face
Through the years that lie ahead,
The proudest monarch must lose his place
And lie with the splendid dead;
I know there are blows I shall have
I must pay with the bitter for all life's sweet,
But I live in dread of that coming day
When forever the high chair goes away.

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VARIETIES

London has 22 daily newspapers.

Shagreen is the tanned hide of fishes.

India has 12 rivers held sacred by the natives.

Amsterdam, Holland, has more than 300 bridges.

The fever for gambling is raging throughout Germany.

Cucumbers contain approximately 90 per cent of water.

Three thousand merchant vessels fly the Japanese flag.

King Ferdinand of Rumania drives his own car.

Venice is built on 80 islands and has 400 bridges.

Delhi, India, is famous for its cashmere shawls.

Motor drivers licensed in the London area number 101,767.

The United States supports 35 persons to the square mile.

Country districts in Germany are becoming increasingly socialistic.

The English language contains between 400,000 and 500,000 words.

X-ray burns are treated in the same manner as those from flame.

The annual output of oysters in the United States exceeds 3,000,000,000.

The juniper berry takes two years to ripen.

The coast of Annam on the China sea is one of the stormiest in the world.

The Babylonian preserved the bones of their dead in coffin-shaped jars.

Strikes fomented by the new labor unions are becoming common in Korea.

People of the United States use annually 500,000,000 pounds of talcum powder.

Bears hate the smell of musk, but are especially fond of the odor of asafetida.

Honolulu has one of the finest and most efficient telephone systems in the world.

Less than 15 per cent of the population of France earns more than $500 a year.

The South has the fewest foreign-born farmers of any section of the United States.

Pressed straw bricks with light wooden frames are now being used in France.

In $20 gold pieces $1,000,000,000 if laid flat, would form a line 1,000 miles long.

Nearly 2,000,000 tons of sand is used in the United States each year in making glass.

Virginia's Confederate pensioners now number 9,575, about half of whom are women.

A man condemned to die at Caen, France, demanded a last meal of American lobster.

There were 6,448,366 farms in the United States at the time of the last census.

Eggs were first incubated in England by a charcoal fire under a cotton covering.

Italy has 4,800,000 lemon trees which produce 1,260,000,000 lemons per annum.

Imperial Russia owed France 20,000,000,000 francs when the revolution occurred.

The best emeralds come from Peru, where the stone was once regarded as sacred.

A new corporation at Victoria, B. C., is turning sharks into leather, jewelry and money.

Mollere, the great French dramatist, had the real name of Jean-Baptist Poquelin.

If the sea dried up their would be left 5,000,000 square miles of salt one mile thick.

A Japanese wooer presents his sweetheart with a beautiful sash by way of an engagement token.

Postal rates in Portugal have been increased since May last to eight times the former rate.

Italy has a population of 284 for each square mile, or, roughly, one to every two and one-half acres.

A large part of the wage earners in Argentina are women, more than 1,000,000 being engaged in gainful occupations.

Alfalfa, although a comparatively new crop to the American farmer, was grown in Italy more than 2,000 years ago.

Of every hundred children who enter public schools, only 15 get through high school, and not three finish college.

Of the 500 or more species of parrots now known, only two are native of the United States and none of Europe.

The United States, as a whole, is spending $40 for each city child's education. For each country child it is expending $24.

German sailing ships interned at Pacific coast and South American ports during the war are now being used for lumber carriers.

North Pacific ports of the United States are now shipping fresh apples in refrigerator carriers direct to Europe via the Panama canal.

A congressional committee investigating the narcotic traffic estimates that there are not less than 1,000,000 drug addicts in the United States.

The New York national guard has 12 "aces," each of which is credited with five or more triumphs in all combats during the World war.

The first street railway in the world was the New York and Harlem road, built on the Bowery in New York city and opened for travel in 1832.

The heat of 180 degrees Fahrenheit or more, to which clothes are subjected in a power laundry, is sufficient to kill the hardiest of bacteria.

Raleigh, N. C., has erected a beautiful memorial fountain in memory of the women volunteer nurses who served in the influenza epidemic in 1918.

Within the limits of the city of New York there are 800 farms, valued at $35,373,780. The principal products of the farms are hay, corn and potatoes.

To uncover the head is our way of showing politeness and respect, but the Chinese, when he wishes to be polite, puts his hat on his head if it is not there already.

Venice has enjoyed almost a monopoly of the manufacture of glass beads ever since the fourteenth century. About a thousand Venetian artisans devote their time to this industry.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

BERRY PIE

BY MARTHA HOLDEN

[illegible] called mother from [illegible] door as she looked [illegible] the yard for her [illegible] want you to go on [illegible] me, Rob-ert."

Bob under his [illegible] I'm sick of going on [illegible] time." The chief [illegible] his eyes were under [illegible] well. They were as [illegible] fixed, staring straight [illegible] ahead. They saw strange [illegible] elephants, giraffes and [illegible] prancing around on [illegible] barn. "Gee," he [illegible] I wish they would come [illegible] here forever." He [illegible] them and chose as his [illegible] dashing white pony on [illegible] balanced the husky lady [illegible] bobbed hair. If he only [illegible] a chance to ride that [illegible]

[illegible] on in order to dream [illegible] ably as he gazed at the [illegible] not on the grass—on a [illegible] he had balanced be- [illegible] stones. This seemed al- [illegible] when he were at the circus. [illegible] been to one, but he [illegible] only who had and the [illegible] nothing in telling.

[illegible] burned within him, for [illegible] an hour ago he had [illegible] thought of the delightful scheme of [illegible] his pockets with puffed wheat, [illegible] nibbled at odd moments, had the effect, if not the taste of peanuts [illegible] it wasn't going to be a great [illegible] before he would think of a [illegible] for pink lemonade.

"Rob-ert!"

He knew it was inevitable—he [illegible] to go. But his bones [illegible] and his muscles became so lifeless [illegible] he couldn't make himself leave [illegible] impromptu circus bench even [illegible] his conscience smote him.

[illegible] thought he heard his mother [illegible] coming. It would never do for her [illegible] to catch him here, so he started [illegible] slowly in the direction of the house. As he stopped through the grape [illegible] arbor giving one longing look back- [illegible] ward at the trick pony, his foot [illegible] tripped on a pebble. A little brisk [illegible] rubbing cured the sudden twinge, [illegible] but he dimpled on general principles. [illegible] "Pretty good idea," he thought to [illegible] himself. "Pretty good." The limp [illegible] suddenly grew very much worse.

"Yes," he called, "I'm coming as [illegible] fast as I can. I can't come any [illegible] faster. Can't you see I'm hurt?"

[illegible] never failed to terrify [illegible] mother although it was quite a [illegible] common occurrence. Talk about [illegible] spartan heroism. Nobody but [illegible] mother could have taken the carpet [illegible] tack out of his eye so calmly, and [illegible] bandaged the cut in his head that [illegible] Indian dropped the hammer off [illegible] the roof, and set the bone in his [illegible] arm the first time he fell out of the [illegible] pear tree.

She ran down to meet him. "Tell [illegible] mother," she comforted; "tell mother [illegible] all about it. What happened?"

"I guess it's something like a big [illegible] splinter right here in the middle of [illegible] my foot." He hung on to his foot [illegible] and sat down trying to look brave. [illegible] Surprising how easy that was to do. [illegible] Maybe he was going to be an actor [illegible] when he grew up. Maybe this was [illegible] the way actors started. Probably [illegible] was. He wondered if circus animals [illegible] ever killed actors.

The smell of liniment was like [illegible] anesthetic to Bob, for it was the [illegible] balm that took away the mental [illegible] anguish of another errand. He didn't [illegible] forget to pull his foot back a couple [illegible] of times, either, when mother tried [illegible] to wash it.

He wanted to go right back to the [illegible] performance on the side of the barn, [illegible] but he would have had to be as dar- [illegible] ing as the elephant trainer if he had [illegible] that much courage in the face of his mother's disappointment.

"Uncle Ben is coming today and he always loved your mother's berry pies," she told him, "so I wanted you to go down to Mrs. Tucker's and see if she could spare us a few quarts." Bob's mouth began to water for the berry pie.

He liked his Uncle Ben, too, but even though liniment is a good cure it takes time!

Mother was far too busy to go herself. It seemed in the next half hour that the old kitchen clock had conspired against him. The hands moved so slowly that he could look at them for 10 minutes it seemed and the big hand only moved a fraction of an inch. Berry pie. Gee!

Mother was rushing around the kitchen, but after a while, when she was mixing batter for one of her special cakes, she brought the bowl out on the porch and sat down beside Bob.

"How's your foot?" she asked.

"It's almost better," sighed Bob.

"Once your Aunt Ella pretended she had a sprained foot," began mother, in one of those chummy confidential tales he always liked to hear.

"It was awfully funny," mother laughed as she told it. "You know how clumsy my Uncle Tom was. Well, he went to visit Aunt Ella and Uncle George when they lived in the city. Your Uncle George had gone to New York on business and Aunt Ella was terribly disappointed because they couldn't afford to have her go with him. When she heard that Uncle Tom was coming to visit she was not happy at all. You see she had so many stylish friends that she didn't relish the thought of taking her Uncle Tom around. Now you know he was a pretty good sort and had ever so much more character than your Aunt Ella. But his hands were red from farming and he wore queer ties, if he wore one at all, and that was too much for Aunt Ella's vanity. She had a lot of false pride, but she got over it.

"When she met Uncle Tom, she carried a cane and pretended she couldn't go anywhere on account of her foot. It worked like a charm, and Uncle Tom was as solicitous as he could be. When he found out that her husband was in New York, he said to her: 'Now, Ella, it is too bad about your foot, for I think I shall run over to New York myself and I would be glad to take you along as a little surprise for George!'

"Wasn't that a good joke on her?" laughed mother again.

"Didn't she ever get to go?" asked Bob.

"Oh, yes, she has been there since, but she had to stay home that time." Mother went back into the house.

Bob looked at his foot. He thought of the pie. Berry pie with crisp brown crust and juicy sticky places oozing out the tiny holes in the top.

"This liniment is so good, mother," he called through the kitchen, "that I believe I could hobble down for the berries."

He met Uncle Ben on his way back and rode home the rest of the way in his automobile.

"Sliver in your foot?" commented his uncle as he noticed the bandage.

"Oh, it's nothing much."

"Quite a boy, aren't you, coming down here for berries when your foot is hurt. Guess we'll have to do something to pay for that pie," and catching a glimpse of the barn at that particular moment, he continued, with a twinkle in his eye, "what do you say to driving over to the circus with me tomorrow?"

MERRY-GO-ROUND

We can help make people bright by our keenness, but we can never accomplish anything toward making people good except by our tenderness. —Parkhurst.

DON'T ALL WOMEN VOTE?

Although I have written many times and not been very successful, I will try again. I have just finished reading our page, and it seems more wonderful than ever this week.

I am interested in what the cousins will say about Bill of Georgia and Giggles. I agree with them. I rather fear the results of woman suffrage because I think, as a rule, the good women who should vote, don't, and if this is true, the bad element are free to do as they like.

Then there is Seaman's letter, which was interesting to the last line. I hope you all enjoyed the trip as much as I.

Aunt Martha's story has started so many new thoughts. Perhaps some of you don't appreciate it as much as we nature lovers do because you don't know the thrill that comes with loving a tree, but the thought for all of us is to be so useful that the old place will never be the same without us.

Last, but not least, is the poem, "Sunshine." There is a treasure in that for all of us, but maybe you won't find it until you have tasted the bitter things of life.

I will tag Robert Brewer and see if he knows me. "———." W. Va.

TAGS OLD-TIMERS

It has been 30 years since I have written to this page. I wrote then under the name of "Little Bell." My parents were readers of The Blade when I was a girl, and upon my request I received pieces for my Blade quilt from all over the United States. I surely did enjoy making and using it. Oh, what a train of events have happened since then.

I have been married, widowed, gave back to God again a dear little baby girl which he loaned me for a while, and raised two boys and a girl to manhood and womanhood.

About two years ago my son subscribed to The Blade for me as a surprise and I enjoy reading it as much as of yore.

I wonder if any of the old correspondents are still on the roll. There was one, James Holden of Mo., and I notice one by that name now. I wonder if it could be the same?

In reply to Nuisance, I would say by all means take care of your parents as we have Christ's example on that point as well as others. When he was on the cross he told his mother to "Behold thy Son," meaning John the Disciple, and He told John to "behold thy mother," meaning His own mother, thus providing a home for her in His dying hours. We know that John took her to his home and cared for her. Our duty and love should be first to God, as was Christ's. Then to our parents, as He taught us. One does not need to stop their education if they are fulfilling this duty to their parents as there are many correspondence schools where an education can be obtained. My son is taking a course this way, since it was not possible for him to attend high school.

I will tag some of the old-timers of 39 years ago.—Mary A. E. (Smith) Perry, Ind.

TRAILS WE'D LOVE TO TRAVEL.

While we are on our trip, whether on the Dream Ship or on the Ship of Pleasure, let us visit the Glacier National Park. If you love your country and nature, you are sure to acknowledge the call of this great gift of God.

Skyland trails lure you to the topmost peak of the mountains, thousands of feet above azure lakes and alpine meadows. Here is the last home of a vanishing race, the Blackfeet Indians. Many of the lakes and trails are named after the Indians and by them. The beautiful trails are bordered with Indian foxgrass, violets, bluebells, blue larkspur, yellow columbine, mountain daisies and Indian paint brush.

The lakes are full of fish. The great fisherman is at home here among these lakes and hills. The Blackfeet Indians had many caves in the mountains. These are now inhabited by mountain goat, sheep, lions, elk, deer and bear. Here and there the trails lead through a snow field, many feet up in the mountains. At the summit of the continental divide is the famous Gunsight Pass. Many views are beautiful from this place.

The Blackfeet Indians call Glacier "the land of shining mountains." I will close now, giving my place to Rhyme Stringer. I will come again if I am welcome. I have been here once before.—Mescal from the Desert.

Boiling Cracked Eggs

A cracked egg can be successfully boiled if wrapped in waxed tissue or thin paper before placing it in the water.

American Birthdays

August 4, 1816—Russell Sage, financier and promoter.

August 5, 1858—H. Siddons Mowbray, artist.

August 6, 1834—Cyrus Cobb, sculptor; Darius Cobb, artist.

August 7, 1843—Charles W. Stoddard, author and poet.

August 8, 1819—Charles A. Dana, journalist.

August 9, 1780—Francis Scott Key, author (Star Spangled Banner).

August 10, 1815—William Henry Fry, composer

Our Correspondents

Of course you all remember the letter from the mail carrier who lives in Wisconsin. It was published quite a long time ago, but it is hard to forget those who serve us daily. He has sent us another letter telling of the death of his wife, and says if the cousins will send him some cheerful letters he will appreciate it. So many have asked for the poem, "Let the Rest of the World Go By" that he has offered to send it to anyone who will send postage to cover cost of mailing. We cannot publish the poem because it is copyrighted and we think it is good of Carrier No. 1, Casenovia, Wisconsin, to do this.

Mrs. Julia H. Kelsey, Whiting, Vermont, has a friend in need. She is ill and her friend has asked the cousins to send her a shower of cards and letters. Mrs. Kelsey is an old lady and is really suffering and would surely get considerable pleasure from receiving cards and letters from all the states.

One of our delightfully feminine readers dashes off a note to us in a hurry for she was due to drive on the hayloader. Gather together, you anti-suffragists, and observe. Don't you think a woman who is capable of doing such work should help in directing the country's welfare?

Mrs. Staats, Toren, Kansas, Box 115, has a great deal of sympathy for A Soldier's Widow who lives near the Mississippi river, for her own husband was a soldier in the Civil war. Mrs. Staats has lived in the Middle West for 32 years and would like very much to hear from A Soldier's Widow.

Maybe you cousins all know that August is the time to put in evergreens. If it is possible to have them, it is a happy possession, for nothing looks as cool in the Summer or as cozy in the Winter or as pleasing all the year round as the evergreen.

What has become of you, Stella Ward and Larkin Parks? "Won't you write again?" somebody asks.

Looking ahead already are the young folks of a certain community in Illinois. In the Winter they have a Community Literary society which consists of readings, recitations, songs and dialogues. Some good dialogues would be appreciated if the cousins are interested in helping the cause along. Also any old pieces from The Blade not earlier than 1918 would be welcome. Miss Dorothy Brown, Table Grove, Ill., R. F. D. 2, Box 42, is in charge.

Art in the Home

Bags for Ice Box.

Whether you use an ice box or whether you are one of those fortunate people who have a spring house, cheesecloth bags will come in handy.

Lettuce when washed and separated is difficult to keep in place on ice and yet tastes much better when perfectly crisp. Wash it, separate the leaves and put them carefully in a lettuce bag which can be placed directly on the cake of ice without slipping.

The same can be done with celery, radishes, and such articles of food as can be prepared hours before the dinner thus saving time for the "last minute" things.

The bags are so simple to make that no housewife can afford to be

without them. Use a good quality of white cheesecloth or unbleached muslin will do just as well. Make different shaped bags to fit different foods. Hem the top and run a narrow white tape through for a draw string.

If you use cracked ice for tea or other hot weather beverages, this kind of bag will be perfect.

Young housewives who like to have the kitchen look like a picture from a fashion magazine, can spend a few pleasant hours embroidering names or picture on the bags. Cut out a picture of celery or lettuce from a seed catalogue. Mark it off in squares small enough for cross-stitching. Then copy on your bag using the necessary cross-stitch canvas. This may sound difficult, but it is really very easy to do. No cross-stiching has to represent a perfect reproduction, so you can make it as sketchy as you want to.

Lopsided Pictures

Pictures are kept from becoming crooked on the wall by merely twisting the wire once or twice around the hooks.

Gold Found in Virginia

—Copyright Underwood & Underwood

REAL honest to goodness glittering gold is being mined by a placer outfit in a deep ravine of Bull Neck run, Virginia, 10 miles from the White House in Washington, D. C. This gold has been discovered behind the old Jackson home where Mariah Jackson is said to have sniped at passing Union soldiers during the Civil war.

The land is all privately owned and in the vicinity of land which has been worked for gold for 35 years.

The illustration shows a miner placer mining the creek sides to wash the "pay dirt" from under the roots of the basswood trees which stretch for more than 100 feet above the wild ravine.

It is said that Senator King of Utah and former Senator Lewis of Utah are interested in the project which has all Washington agog.

BOYS AND GIRLS

The great secret of success in life is to be ready when your opportunity comes. —Disraeli.

WE VISIT HAUNTED HOUSE.

Nobody home because nobody lives there. Such being the case, I will take the house along to Aunt Martha's.

New River, with its sunny cliffs and low-lying bottoms of fertile acres, furnishes a beautiful background for the ancient Virginian ancestral hall. Should we class a house 190 years old among the ancient dwellings of the earth? One feels that way about it, anyway.

The river is smiling and placid now, but one glance at an upper story window and one recalls a few years ago when two young girls were trapped for three days in those upper rooms by angry waters. Of course they had to eat, so they raised the window and washed potatoes in the waters that surrounded them.

It occurs to us that our olden time Virginians were a boastful set. This old house is square, ugly gray and mossy on the exterior. No beauty except the beauty of decay. You enter by a low columned porch and are slapped superstitiously in the face by overhanging moss and ivy as you bow your head and feel your way into the twilight shaded parlor. There is not much to describe in this room—a costly faded carpet, green ceiling with three portraits of as many ladies hanging wearily on its walls. A glance shows their different expressions and mode of dress. A huge piano has retreated to a dark corner like the giant with one eye.

The adjoining room is even less interesting. The chimney behind the carved mantel sends out suspicious fluttering sounds of ghosts or sweeps. The feathered bed with its coverlet woven in intricate design and monogramed pillow shams deserves a glance.

Then there is the dining room, once the scene of a massacre when Indians surprised the family many years ago, killing the women and children. Other families came and lived in the Hall without removing the tell-tale stains on the floor until recent years. If you talk or sing in this room your voice echoes from corner to corner like so many imps playing crazy ball.

Once glance at the deserted kitchen with its rusty utensils, and we pass through, and cross the porch for a view of the very old well with its moss covered bucket.

With a backward look and a salute to Father Time, we are off to another antique.—Dixie Moonbeam.

LIKES ALL LETTERS.

Hello, everybody! I began reading The Blade almost as soon as I could read anything, but I have never had the courage to write before. I am from gool old Kansas and will say it is one of the finest states in the U. S. A.

I wonder how many of you read Aunt Martha's story about the flapper. I think it was fine and I certainly think it was good of her to take their part the way she did.

I, too, was surprised to learn J. V. was a boy and was growing a mustache. King Philip, come again. I earn my own living now. I hope later to go on with my education, though.

Sunny Jim, you have my sympathy and I hope you will understand in some way that it was best for your dear mother to be taken. My favorite hobby is music and I do wish Johnny Funnyman would write again.

Have I a twin? I will be 18 August 21. I couldn't possibly call the roll, so I wish everyone of you would come again as I love all the letters and I know we are going to have a wonderful time on our Dream Ship. With love and best wishes to all.—Kansas Sunflower.

ASKS ADVICE

I am a Sophomore in high school aand want to go to school until I get either the A. B. degree complete or the short normal. I have thought of taking a business course. Which do you think would be best?

Prairie Rose, I would love to get acquainted with you but as we live in different parts of the country it is not likely that we shall ever get to take horseback rides together. That is something I always longed for—to have a fine horse and live out West. Come and see me some time, B. P. R. Perhaps I will go home with you.

Lorna M. Thomas, I for one have not bobbed my hair—nor do I intend to do so. At the college where I was this Spring, there were four girls with bobbed hair and I wouldn't be like them for all the styles in the world. How many agree with me?

The Washerwoman—Oh! but I laughed when I read your missive. Do come again.

Well, I suppose I will be in the blackberry patch next week, working for dear life as berries are justt getting ripe here.

Lorna, did you get your name from "Lorna Doone"? Have you read the book? I have read it through once and am almost through it again. Oh, yes, have you read "The Virginian"? I think it a grand book.

I am coming again some day. I am from—The Switzerland of America.

C. E. HOLDS SOCIAL.

Ho there, Jersey Sunshine, where are you? I surely want to hear from you.

Gertrude Lewis is a fine correspondent, isn't she? I read her C. E. letters at our prayer meetings. She wrote in her last letter that she thought The Blade was wonderful to have brought us all together—maybe this is taffy, but I think so too.

Buckeye Billikin, I am glad to see that you are an endeavorer, also. Have you told about that chain meeting yet? I may have missed your letter. I did not know how to conduct a chain meeting until Gertrude Lewis told me, so come on with that letter if you haven't already. Many will be glad to hear it, I am sure. Tell us about your games also. We have a "C" social and mock trial planned for an evening soon. U. R. Welcome—Pennsylvania Corresponding Secretary.

YUM, YUM!

"Let me in, let me in. No, no? By the hair of my chinny chin chin. Then I'll blow and I'll puff and I'll puff and I blow till I knock your house in." And Aunt Martha, if you'll let me in this time, I won't do all that "dirt."

Dottie, dear, give me a fan. I'm roasting. Sunny Tennessee is sure somewhat hot. I had to laugh when I read the Washerwoman's letter.

I am going to give you a recipe for the best chocolate candy hoping you will all enjoy it. This is the way I make it: Three cups sugar, 1 cup milk, butter size of a walnut, ¼ teaspoon vanilla, 2 tablespoonsful cocoa or 1 square of chocolate. Cook sugar, butter and milk until almost done. Add cocoa, cook until it forms a ball when dropped in cold water. Take off stove, add vanilla and beat. Pour into buttered pan.

Another good recipe for cream fudge: 1 cup sugar, 1-3 cup milk, 1 teaspoon butter, 1-3 teaspoon vanilla. Cook same as chocolate. Pour on top of chocolate. Try this, cousins.—Dessie of Tennessee.

CHAMPIONS FLORIDA.

I will say a few things about my state if nothing more.

I think Florida is the best state in the Union—so there! Orange Blossom is my favorite flower, but I like the others too.

I surely enjoy Country Jake's letters. What is the matter with the other cousins from Florida that they don't write? Do any of you like to go in bathing? If you do, come to see me and bring your bathing suit. I go in every day. I can't write any more today because I have to cook dinner, but I will write again.—Orange Blossoms.

Short and Sweet

LONELY FROM OHIO HAS QUITE A PROBLEM. The same problem, too, that many another has had. The experience she is having now is one of the pieces of bad luck out of which good luck comes, which we mentioned last week.

Lonely was perfectly contented in her old home. Along came a shortage of money and now her family has moved, and she sits and dreams now of the beautiful old home with the tree-filled yard and the air that seemed purer than anywhere else, and the cows as they come out of the barn and go out to pasture to eat the fresh green grass, and all the rest of the wonderful things that you see only in the country. Lonely wonders if she will ever be contented again.

Nobody around the new place would or could understand the way she feels, so the only comfort she has is in telling us who understand perfectly.

But here is where the good luck comes in. Lonely says that she never fully appreciated the beauties of nature until she left. That in itself is quite a marvelous discovery. The comparison is not only an awakener to the fact that all people are not happy and that a great many people do not have advantages nor desirable circumstances, but it shows that Sympathy is a rare and priceless gift and that the things worth while are the gifts of God usually to be had for the asking or at least for a comparatively small effort.

Struggle for fame and money and position is not worth the battle. Sometimes we must descend the ladder before we can see the value of ascent. Lonely knows now what is worth while and that is half the battle. Now get on your fighting spirit, push those blues right away, keep up your courage and finally ACCOMPLISH your desired purpose.

Just a Virginia Girl has never written before, but when she read Day Dreamer's letter she thought she had better start right away because she is the Lucky Girl who was also a fourth of 100 years old, September 9. She is five feet, seven inches tall, weighs 122 pounds, has chestnut brown hair and gray eyes. (Freckles coming.) She and her younger sister keep house for her father, two brothers and a baby sister, for the dearest one is no longer with them. Reading and horseback riding are her pleasure hobbies, and as for work, she likes it, especially sewing. Now Day Dreamer, it is your turn to see if you and your twin have mutual tastes.

"Now Auntie, for goodness sake, don't put my letter in the Household page," was the statement that made Aunt Martha wonder if she were overcome by the heat. That is what the letter says as plain as day. It is a perfectly good letter, too. Your identity shall remain a deep dark secret, for we agree with you that it would never do for the fellows to tease you to death if you had your name in the paper, but how will they ever know what a good writer you are?

Somehow the old farm has gone blooey! That sounds sad, but honest. Out with the trouble and let the merry cousins fix it up. Nothing really is so very bad. Maybe by this time the sun is shining once more, but if not, write again and see what the magic our special messengers can perform.

When she gets her hiking clothes on big brother calls her "Little Breeches" or "Bobby," though she insists that she is "Daddy's Girl." She knows where the biggest, sweetest blackberries grow.

"Is Irish going to take us to Ireland?" Why not? Sounds like whole heaps of fun. One thing we never have to worry about—as long as we want to keep going our Dream Ship will never go on a strike. How would you like to go over to China and take a look at Chinese farms? Sounds as though it might be interesting—doesn't it? All right. We'll see.

Mixing With Martha

Currants and Oranges.

Five pounds of currants, three pounds of sugar, one pound of raisins, two oranges. Cook 15 minutes and then put into cans.

Spiced Currants.

Five pounds of currants, four pounds of white sugar, two teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, one small pint of vinegar. Boil two hours.

Currant Conserve.

Three quarts of white currants, three pounds of sugar, grated rind and pulp of two oranges, three-fourths pound of seeded raisins; chop and boil.

Grape Catsup.

To five pounds of grapes boiled and passed through a collander add two and one-half pounds of sugar, half a pint of vinegar, one heaping teaspoonful of cinnamon, cloves, allspice, pepper and salt. Cook until thick.

Currant Marmalade.

Five pounds of currants, five pounds of sugar, white, one and one-half pounds of chopped raisins, five oranges, seeding the oranges and chopping in small bits. Boil all together 20 minutes.

Marmalade.

Stew the grapes, strain and measure the juice. To each pint of juice add one pound of sweet apples, pared, cored and sliced. Cook until soft and fine before adding two pints of sugar, three pints of grape pulp, cooked until thick like jelly, stirring often. Grapes that are not fully ripe are best for this.

Green Grape Jam.

One pound of sugar, one pound of grapes, seeded. Boil the sugar until it hairs, add the grapes and cook until clear.

Grape Catsup.

Cover five pounds of ripe grapes with water and boil until soft; strain and to the juice add two and one-half pounds of sugar, one pint of vinegar, one tablespoonful of cinnamon, one teaspoonful each of allspice and mace, one-half teaspoonful of cloves and salt and a dash of red pepper. Boil until thick.

POETS' CORNER

Goody Blake and Harry Gill

BY WORDSWORTH.

Oh! what's the matter? what's the matter?
What is it that ails young Harry Gill?
That evermore his teeth they chatter,
Chatter, chatter, chatter still.
Of waistcoats Harry has no lack,
Good duffel gray, and flannel fine;
He has a blanket on his back,
And coats enough to smother nine.

In March, December, and in July,
'Tis all the same with Harry Gill;
The neighbors tell, and tell you truly,
His teeth they chatter, chatter still.
At night, at morning, and at noon,
'Tis all the same with Harry Gill;
Beneath the sun, beneath the moon,
His teeth they chatter, chatter still.

Young Harry has a lusty drover,
And who so stout of limb as he?
His cheeks were red as ruddy clover,
His voice was like the voice of three.
Auld Goody Blake was old and poor,
Ill fed she was, and thinly clad;
And any man who pass the door,
Might see how poor a hut she had.

All day she spun in her poor dwelling,
And then her three hours' work at night,
Alas! 'twas hardly worth the telling;
It would not pay for candle light.
—This woman dwelt in Dorsetshire,
Here hut was on the cold hillside,
And in the country coals are dear,
For they come far by wind and tide.

By the same fire to boil their pottage,
Two poor old dames, as I have known,
Will often live in one small cottage,
But she, poor woman, dwelt alone.
'Twas well enough when Summer came—
The long, warm, lightsome Summer day,
Then at her door the canty dame,
Would sit, as any linnet gay.

But when the ice our streams did fetter,
Oh! then how her old bones would shake!
You would have said, if you had met her,
'Twas a hard time for Goody Blake.
Her evenings then were dull and dread;
Sad case it was, as you may think,
For very cold to go to bed,
And then for cold not sleep a wink.

Oh joy for her! whene'er in Winter,
The winds at night had made a route,
And scattered many a lusty splinter,
And many a rotten bough about.
Yet never had she, well or sick,
As every man who knew her says,
A pile beforehand, wood or stick,
Enough to warm her for three days.

Now when the frost was past enduring,
And made her poor old bones to ache,
Could anything be more alluring
Than an old hedge to Goody Blake?
And now and then it must be said,
When her old bones were cold and chill,
She left her fire, or left her bed,
To seek the hedge of Harry Gill.

Now, Harry he had long suspected
This trespass of old Goody Blake,
And vowed that she should be detected,
And he on her would vengeance take.
And oft from his warm fire he'd go,
And to the fields his road would take,
And there, at night, in frost and snow,
He watched to seize old Goody Blake.

And once behind a rick of barley,
Thus looking out did Harry stand;
The moon was full, and shining clearly,
And crisp with frost the stubble land.
He hears a noise—he's all awake—
Again!—on tiptoe down the hill,
He softly creeps—'Tis Goody Blake!
She's at the hedge of Harry Gill.

Right glad was he when he beheld her:
Stick after stick did Goody pull:
He stood behind a bush of elder,
Till she had filled her apron full.
When with her load she turned about,
The by-road back again to take,
He started forward with a shout,
And sprang upon poor Goody Blake.

And fiercely by the arm he took her,
And by the arm he held her fast,
And fiercely by the arm he shook her,
And cried, "I've caught you then at last!"
Then Goody, who had nothing said,
Her bundle from her lap let fall;
And kneeling on the sticks she prayed
To God who is the judge of all.

She prayed, her withered hand uprearing,
While Harry held her by the arm—
"God! who are never out of hearing,
O may he never more be warm!"
The cold, cold moon above her head,
Thus on her knees did Goody pray,
Young Harry heard what she had said,
And icy cold he turned away.

He went complaining all the morrow,
That he was cold and very chill;
His face was gloom, his heart was sorrow,—
Alas that day for Harry Gill!
That day he wore a riding coat,
But not a whit the warmer he;
Another was on Thursday brought,
And ere the Sabbath he had three.

'Twas all in vain—a useless matter!
And blankets were about him pinned,
But still his jaws and teeth they clatter
Like a loose casement in the wind.
And Harry's flesh it fell away,
And all who see him say 'tis plain,
That live as long as live he may,
He never will be warm again.

No word to any man he utters,
Abed or up, to young or old;
But ever to himself he mutters,
"Poor Harry Gill is very cold."
Abed or up, by night or day,
His teeth they chatter, chatter still,
Now think, ye farmers, all, I pray,
Of Goody Blake and Harry Gill.

Song of the Pilgrims

UPHAM.

The breeze has swelled the whitening sail,
The blue waves curl beneath the gale,
And, bounding with the wave and wind,
We leave old England's shores behind;
Leave behind our native shore,
Homes, and all we loved before.

The deep may dash, the winds may blow,
The storm spread out its wings of woe,
Till sailors' eyes can see a shroud
Hung in the folds of every cloud;
Still, as long as life shall last,
From that shore we'll speed us fast,

For we would rather never be,
Than dwell where mind can not be free,
But bows beneath a despot's rod
E'en where it seeks to worship God.
Blasts of heaven, onward sweep!
Bear us o'er the troubled deep!

O, see what wonders meet our eyes!
Another land and other skies!
Columbian hills have met our view!
Adieu! Old England's shores, adieu!
Here, at length, our feet shall rest,
Hearts be free, and homes be blest.

As long as yonder firs shall spread
Their green arms o'er the mountain's head;
As long as yonder cliff shall stand,
Where join the ocean and the land,—
Shall those cliffs and mountains be
Proud retreats for liberty.

Now to the King of kings we'll raise
The paean loud of sacred praise,
More loud than sounds the swelling breeze,
More loud than speak the rolling seas!
Happier lands have met our view!
England's shores, adieu! adieu!

How Grandma Danced

Grandma told me all about it;
Told me so I couldn't doubt it—
How she danced—my grandma danced—
Long ago.

How she held her pretty head,
How her dainty skirt she spread,
How she turned her little toes,
Smiling like a human rose!
Long ago.

Grandma's hair was bright and sunny,
Dimpled cheek, too—oh, how funny!
Really quite a pretty girl,
Long ago.

Bless her! Why, she wears a cap,
Grandma does, and takes a nap
Every single day; and yet
Grandma danced the minuet,
Long ago.

Now she sits there rocking, rocking,
Always knitting grandpa's stocking,
(Every girl was taught to knit
Long ago.)

Yet her figure is so neat,
And her smile so kind and sweet,
I can almost see her now,
Bending to her partner's bow,
Long ago.

Grandma says our modern jumping,
Hopping, rushing, whirling, bumping,
Would have shocked the gentle folk,
Long ago.

No—they moved with stately grace,
Everything in proper place,
Gliding slowly forward, then
Slowly courtsying back again,
Long ago.

Modern ways are quite alarming,
Grandma says; but boys were charming—
Girls and boys I mean, of course—
Long ago.

Bravely modest, grandly shy—
What if all of us should try
Just to feel like those who met
In the graceful minuet
Long ago.

With the minuet in fashion,
Who could fly into a passion?
All would wear the calm they wore
Long ago.

In time to come, if I perchance
Should tell my grandchild of our dance,
I should really like to say,
"We did, my dear, in some such way,
Long ago."

Keeping Salt Dry

A few grains of rice placed in the bottles when filling with salt will prevent it from becoming damp and lumpy. The rice will absorb the moisture, keeping the salt dry and fine.

WILL ANSWER ANY WOMAN WHO WRITES

Woman Restored to Health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Makes This Offer

Cumberland, Md. — "My mother gave me Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound when I was between thirteen and fourteen years old and was going to school because I suffered with pains and could not rest. I did not have any more trouble after that until I was married, then I always was troubled in my back while carrying a child and could not do my work until I took the Vegetable Compound. I am strong, do all my washing and ironing and work for seven children and feel fine. I always have an easy time at childbirth and what it did for me it will do for other women. I am willing to answer any woman if she will write asking what it did for me."—Mrs. JOHN HEIER, 53 Dilley Street, Cumberland, Md.

Mrs. Heier's case is but one of many we constantly publish recommending Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. She is willing to answer your letter. Write to her.

THE BIG MUSKEG

By Victor Rousseau
(Copyright 1922, Stewart Kidd Co.)

Continued From Last Week

Stupefied by this onslaught, the man ran for the door. But, jamming in the entrance, the rearmost turned and faced him. Three men set on him, dealing savage kicks, and rushing at him, head down, like battering-rams. One caught him in the pit of the stomach and sent him toppling against the counter.

Instantly the whole mob was upon him with knives, screaming with rage. Wilton leaned against the counter, sick and weak for the moment and unable to defend himself. But suddenly the mob was flung violently away, and he saw Digby, his fists flying like flails, striking out right and left, and felling a man at every blow.

The respite enabled him to regain his feet, snatch up another bottle, and go to the Englishman's assistance. The Hunkies had no stomach for any more. This time they made the doorway, and ran at the top of their speed toward the portage, leaving Wilton and his assistant panting and exhausted in their wake.

Wilton was about to go back to Molly when suddenly he caught sight of two men who looked like Canadians slinking into the kitchen, which opened upon the side of the store. He recognized them instantly as the two fake policemen, Hackett and Tonquay, and it was evident enough that they had brought the liquor to the portage.

Shouting to Digby, he rushed after them. But they were through the kitchen and had gained the open before he could get within a dozen paces. As Wilton, winded, stopped, Hackett swung round, took deliberate aim at him, and fired.

The bullet whizzed past his head and struck one of the logs of the store building. The outlaw, having hardly stopped to fire, rejoined his companion and the two disappeared down the trail. It was impossible to catch them, and useless to attempt to follow them with horses.

Wilton went back, breathless, and still giddy from the kick he had received. Digby was waiting at the kitchen door; he had evidently not understood Wilton's shout.

"Good work, what?" he ejaculated. "D'you have much of this sort, Mr. Carruthers?"

"I don't know," answered Wilton. "It'll be part of our business to see that there isn't any more."

"It wasn't on our school curriculum," said the Englishman thoughtfully.

Wilton only glanced at him, and went into the store. The hogshead, overturned in the stampede, was bleeding its life life away in slow gulps of water-white liquid. The smell was of cleaning-fluid. It was the stuff that blinds and stupefies, a single drink turning a man into his primitive elements. The stench was through the store.

Molly was on her knees before her father, who had sunk into a chair. The old man's face was ashen white, but, as Wilton approached, he opened his eyes and glared at him.

"Damn ye!" he hissed with unimaginable fury. "This is your work! Get out of my store and never let me see your face again!"

He turned, and began to shuffle away, dragging his palsied leg, his right arm dangling. Wilton started toward him, half in remonstrance, partly with the idea of helping the old man to his room. But with a beast-like snarl the factor turned on him and shook his fist with savage menace in his face. Wilton fell back and McDonald began to make his way upstairs.

Wilton went up to Molly and took her in his arms. The girl was almost hysterical now that the reaction from her fright had come. She lay in his arms limply, and her lips were cold against his own.

"Molly—Molly, dear, it's all right now," said Wilton anxiously. "Forgive me! I couldn't have guessed those men would have been wild beasts like that. I thought Andersen could keep them in control. Thank God, I came when I did!"

"You weren't to blame, Will," sobbed the girl, "and the men weren't. I don't think they would have done me any harm. I had the revolver in case there was need to use it. It was the sight of you, Will, and the fight—I thought they had stabbed you—"

"I shall be in camp as long as it's open," answered Wilton. "Don't be afraid any more. I'll see that no more of this stuff finds its way here. And tomorrow I'll make an example of the worst of them that won't be forgotten.

He soothed her and soon brought her back to her normal condition. As he grew cooler he began to dealize that, as Molly had said, the men were not to blame. In the morning few of them would have more than the vaguest remembrance of the affair. It was the wood alcohol, acting as a physical and moral poison on them.

"How did it happen?" he asked presently. "And how long have those two outlaws been in the camp?"

"They came here a week ago, Will," she answered. "They were very insolent, and said that trouble was coming; they made all sorts of vague threats against you, but they didn't molest us, and it was not till they had gone that I came to the conclusion they had simply come here to see if I had returned, and to spy on your camp. Then I heard that they were peddling whisky among the workmen. Tonight, about sunset, they came in and set down the hogshead on the floor. There was a crowd of men with them, and they said they were going to have a dance. Father tried to drive them out, but they laughed at him. They were quite respectful at first; it was only just before you came that they lost control of themselves. And your foreman, Mr. Andersen, did all he could to get them to go back to camp."

"Why, I saw him drunk there!" cried Wilton, beginning to boil over again at the recollection.

"He took one drink with the men, and I think that was only to get them to come with him. After that I didn't see him again. But they would have gone when I begged them to, if they hadn't been led by those two men. They seemed to went to make trouble for us."

"They're here for some object, Molly," said Wilton. "It's to hinder the work, of course, but—there's more to it than that."

"I think they want to frighten us away from the portage, Will," said Molly. "Tom Bowyer has been here since I returned."

She put her arm on his as he was about to break into angry exclamations.

"He came about three weeks ago," she said. "He had a long talk with my father upstairs. Afterward he came down. I was afraid of him, because he was always boisterous and offensive in his manner to me. But this time he was quite different. He told me that my father was very ill; that he was using his influence to get him pensioned, and that the best thing we could do was to leave the portage as soon as possible. And he told me he had always been interested in me, and would like to help me.

"I was deceived at first, because I began to think that, after all, he had been an old friend of father's and that I must not let myself be prejudiced by his business animosities. He wanted me to go to Winnipeg and study stenography, or anything else I chose. He said he wiuuld take us both there, and see that father wanted for nothing. But I told him I couldn't take any steps without consulting you."

"Good for you Molly, dear!" said Wilton.

"He hadn't guessed how things were between us, for he changed instantly. He began to threaten me. I never saw a man look so devilish as he did when he knew we were engaged. He swore that I should never marry you, and that he'd drive us from the portage. He went away mad with rage. When those two men came I connected their appearance with him."

"You were right," said Wilton. "But I don't think they'll show their faces here again. And I'll see you every day now. Molly, dear, do you know how much I've wanted a letter from you? Why didn't you write to me?"

She looked up at him earnestly. "Did you really want to hear from me, Will?" she asked.

"Of course I did. I hoped for a letter every day. Why didn't you write?"

"I wasn't quite sure—you'd want me to," she answered shyly. "You see, Will, it—our engagement—came about after I nursed you. And I thought, after you got back to Clayton—I thought—that I'd just wait."

"You thought that I might change, Molly?" cried Wilton.

She nestled close to him. "Not really, Will. But I—I don't know, but somehow I—wanted to wait. I hated so to come back here with you lying so ill, and I was so worried when Kitty didn't answer my letters."

"Kitty didn't answer you?"

"Only once, when you were nearly out of danger. Perhaps that made me feel that—that I'd better not write to you, Will. But, of course, all her time was taken up with caring for you."

"She ought to have written you," said Wilton. "That doesn't sound like Kitty. And—Molly, dear," he continued, thinking of Kitty's projected stay at Big Muskeg, "I've got a surprise for you next month. Just about the thing that would please you best in the world."

And as she looked at him in inquiry, he drew her into his arms and kissed her again. "Promise me, dear, that you will never doubt my love for you," he pleaded.

"I promise, Will," she answered, looking at him with shining eyes. "Never—never, dear!"

A light cough at the door startled them. Digby was standing there in an attitude of what might have been called impartial, watchful waiting.

"I'll have to go, Molly," said Wilton. "Only until tomorrow, dear. And sleep quietly, because I'll give those men the lesson of their lives in the morning."

CHAPTER XIII

Inside Information.

Wilton's first act on reaching the shack was to write a letter to Inspector Quain, informing him of the presence of Hackett and Tonquay at the camp, and telling him of their liquor-vending activities. In the morning he sent for Andersen, who appeared disheveled, humble, and repentant.

"I t'ank you send me back to the cache—" the foreman began.

Wilton struck his fist on his desk. "No, Andersen, I'm not going to send you back to the cache," he answered. "This is a man's job I've given you here, and you're going to live up to it. You'll hold your job, and you'll keep the men under control and see that there's no more whisky-peddling around here."

"By jinks, Mr. Carruthers, you yoost bet I will!" cried the Swede. "I done all I could to drive them two fallers away from here. But what could I do? I can't be everywhere, and I got to sleep sometimes. Last night I took one drink, thinking I'd get the men away quietly, and then—I guess I don't remember no more," he ended apologetically.

"If you see them around here again, or hear of them, you'll let me know at once," said Wilton. "That's all, Andersen. Just try to live up to your job; I don't expect impossibilities. And tell the men I want to see them at ten o'clock."

At that hour he went out to inspect the laborers, who were lined up outside the cook-house. They were a dirty, disheveled lot, still showing the traces of the last night's dissipation. Several had their heads tied up with filthy bandages, and one, the man whom he had struck repeatedly, had a broken nose, and both his eyes were closed.

Wilton looked at them grimly. "Well, men, we've met one another already," he said. "I'm your new boss. You've had a taste of me, and you've seen something of my methods. I expect my workers to make good, and I expect to make good myself. I've given you the best camp in the district, and you've made a stye out of it. You'll keep it clean, and you'll live clean. And if any man brings liquor into camp or sets his foot across the portage without my permission, I'll make him so that his mother wouldn't recognize him. Those of you who are dissatisfied can take your pay and go. How many of you want to stay?"

The Hunkies muttered sullenly together. Wilton watched them. The lees of the liquor were still working in them; they scowled and jabbered and presently a spokesman came forward.

"The men say theyll stay," he announced. "They think you're a good like. But they want to go across the portage. They want to find them men that sold them the drink, boss. You're the sort of boss they They want to beat them up."

"The police will attend to that. They'll have the camp clean by noon, or there'll be more trouble. Tell them to get busy!"

He went back to his shack. Digby, who had stood thoughtfully beside him during this colloquy, came in after him.

"There must be quite a considerable amount of this sort of thing, Mr. Carruthers?" he inquired.

"What do you mean by 'this sort of thing?'" demanded Wilton sharply.

"Making men so that their mothers won't know them," answered the engineer. "It may be all right for those who like it, but it wasn't on my curriculum."

Wilton put his hand on the man's shoulder. "Why, my dear chap, you stood by me like a brick last night," he said.

"Well, I did what I could. But I didn't join your company to be a bruiser. I don't like it. In England, when a man misbehaves, we take out a summons against him."

"Where'd you serve it?"

"That is a problem," admitted Digby. "I've thought over that. But—this sort of thing wasn't what I signed on for. That's all there is to it. If you'd told me what was expected of me, I might have signed with you or I might not. I'd have thought about it. I object to my rights being invaded. So I wish to offer my resignation."

"All right," said Wilton shortly. Then, feeling that the other had a sort of justice in his attitude:

"It is rather tough to expect you to do police work," he acknowledged. "But I don't think there will be any more of it."

Digby looked at him in frank astonishment. "Why, I like it!" he said. "I had the time of my life last night. It's simply the principle of the thing. But I'm afraid I didn't quite make my position clear."

"Not altogether," answered Wilton. "However, I'm sending some special mail down this noon, and you can go with the sleigh."

Digby's defection was a serious blow, for it would be necessary to make arrangements for a man to take his place. However, Wilton decided to take no steps to that end immediately. He inspected the camp, saw that a good job was being made of the cleaning up, and went to look at Kitty's house.

This was built substantially of logs, and had already been half completed. It consisted of four rooms and an outkitchen, and stood at the edge of the new road near the ridge, about five hundred yards from the nearest bunk-house.

Wilton's shack faced it farther down the road, and nearer the camp. He had fitted up one room as an office, and he had arranged to have Joe's papers and the engineering records placed in a strong safe and sent out by sleigh.

That afternoon he made his first examination of the muskeg. He took soundings in several places, but the peat seemed bottomless. Nowhere could he reach rock bottom, except within a few feet of the shore.

He returned greatly discouraged. The swamp was a natural depression between the two lines of bluffs, filled in during the course of uncounted ages, and evidently almost fathomless.

The muskeg was a series of sinkholes, extending in all directions, with the river in the middle, and little lakes ramifying out of it here and there. At the portage the bottom seemed sandy, but this was only drift washed down from above; the underlying bed of peat was everywhere.

Wilton tok soundings for several days after Digby's departure, and always with the same results. He went two or three miles up and down the stream without discovering any way of bridging the muskeg.

He was too busy now to see Molly more than an hour daily, but always went to the portage for a short visit after supper. And he always returned cheered and encouraged with the hope that success would crown his labors on the morrow.

The factor, who had learned to expect his coming at the same hour each day, withdrew upstairs before he arrived. Once or twice, when they came face to face, he turned his head away in sullen anger.

As a prospective father-in-law, McDonald seemed about as hopeless a proposition as could be conceived, but the time to consider his own and Molly's future would not come until the line was on its feet. Big Muskeg was the giant in the way. Often Wilton, staring down at its sullen depths from the top of the ridge would feel it as a personal enemy, defying him to overcome it.

Meanwhile there was no more trouble with the men. The outlaws had not shown themselves near the camp, and Quain had written that it would be useless to send a party to search for them. Andersen proved an efficient foreman, and the time was approaching when Wilton must set the laborers to work upon Big Muskeg or lay them off. When the site for the foundations had been located, it would be necessary to drive a fresh road from the camp and prepare new buildings for the locomotives, trucks and grading engines that would be hauled up by horses after the snow melted. And the days passed until March was nearly at an end.

One evening Wilton was sitting in his shack, utterly disconsolate. He had sounded nearly every possible place without result, and even Molly had failed to cheer him. He saw no alternative before him except to return to Clayton and confess himself beaten.

Andersen tapped at the door and said that a man wanted to see him. Wilton rose up and, to his surprise, admitted Lee Chambers.

The engineer was roughly dressed and wretched looking. He told Wilton that he had tramped from Cold Junction, thirty miles southwestward, the present terminal point of the New Northern.

"I thought maybe you would give me a job," he said. "I've left Mr. Bowyer for good. We had some trouble. He wanted me to make a crooked report, and I would not do it. I'm through with him and his dirty schemes."

Wilton gave him a chair and looked him over coldly. He did not like Chambers, and he suspected that he was lying, and that Bowyer had sent him to him for his own purposes.

Digby's disappearance had left him in a hole, but that hardly justified his taking on Lee Chambers, though he was one of the ablest of his profession in Manitoba.

"Well, Mr. Chambers," he said, "I'm carrying on my work here on the lines established by Mr. Bostock. Joe Bostock had two maxims. The first was: 'Never lay off a man if you can help it.' The second was: 'Never take on a man who's left you.' And to be quite frank—I feel about the same way. You left the Missatibi, which had treated you well, and we have reason to believe you gave useful information to Mr. Bowyer."

"I swear I didn't!" shouted Chambers, springing to his feet. "Prove that, Mr. Carruthers!"

"I can't prove it." Wilton admitted. "I am giving you my personal feeling about yourself, in confidence."

"Well, it's a mighty poor sort of confidence," spluttered the engineer. "See here, Mr. Carruthers! I guessed you'd give me just about the sort of rotten reception that you have done. Well, I didn't come here to beg for a job. I want one, and I can get one on any other line in Manitoba. But I want to even things out a little with Tom Bowyer first. He's played me a dirty trick, and I don't take things lying down.

"I know what your problem is. I know you can't cross Big Muskeg. Suppose I show you, eh? How'd you feel about it then?"

Wilton's cool glance never wavered. "I'm willing to hear more on the subject, Mr. Chambers," he said.

"Right! I guess you know why Tom didn't fight Joe Bostock in the legislature, don't you? He wasn't interested in the Missatibi at first, and he thought if he ever wanted it he could get it. Then they changed the route of the Transcontinental to run north of Height of Land, and that meant that the Missatibi could link up between it and the New Northern without any rock-tunneling worth speaking of.

"That changed the whole aspect of affairs. There was the loose end of a cheap line dangling in Tom Bowyer's face, with immense profits at some time or other. Besides that, the rumor got about that Joe was hiding something up his sleeve. Coal, maybe?"

He shot a keen glance at Wilton as he spoke.

"Or maybe copper. Joe kept close enough, but Tom's interest was aroused. Before you'd even started to clear the bush I was up here sounding every yard of Big Muskeg clear along both shores. And there's rock bottom within two miles of here. Does that interest you, Mr. Carruthers?"

"It does," said Wilton frankly.

"If I show it to you—"

"I need an assistant and you can have the position as long as you want it."

Lee Chambers grinned. "That's good enough for me," he said. "I'll hold it right along. There won't be any other road would have much use for me after Tom Bowyer finds out what I've done to him."

Wilton gave Chambers a bed in his shack. The next morning they started out to sound the muskeg. A little more than a mile north of the portage, where the river dwindled to a mere trickle between two lakes in Summer, was an unmviting bed of peat, covered with rotten slush; it was one of the few spots where Wilton had not sounded.

"You'll get bottom here," said Chambers. He swept his arm upward. "You see, I've figured it out like this: Those ridges are limestone. But the foundation's granite. You've noticed that, of course. The granite was there first. The limestone was forced up later through the clefts by subterranean action. It filled up the holes and hollows and spread up above the granite till these bluffs were formed. But the granite hasn't shifted. Here's where the granite bed extends across the muskeg. The mud filled up the cleft and spread across the foundation. But the foundation's there. Try her out!"

Wilton got bottom after two or three attempts. They spent the day there, crossing to the opposite shore and taking soundings repeatedly. As Chambers had said, here was the foundation for the permanent way—not the best conceivable, and one that would require considerable blasting, but undeniably the only route possible.

That evening was the happiest that Wilton had ever spent at the portage. Molly was as delighted as he.

"It saves the line," he said. "It was a big chance to take, and if I had guessed the difficulty I don't think I would have taken it. But it saves Joe's line. If only he could be here!"

The next day preparations were begun for cutting the new road from the camp. This, in turn, was to link with the original route a few miles back, to avoid more than four degrees of curve. A passage three feet wide was first cleared through the bush, a row of stakes was planted, representing the center of the line between the pair of metals, and the track was then extended to a width of a hundred feet and grubbed.

The weeks passed swiftly. With mid-April came the breaking up of the ice. The river, unchained from its manacles, disgorged its swollen torrent. The snows melted in a myriad muddy streams. The ground hardened, and the first team of horses struggled into camp, drawing its freight.

There followed the heavy artillery of construction; steam shovels, pile-drivers, grading machines, miles of rails, and ever more supplies for the camp's increasing needs. The narrow-gage arrived, the shanties of the station men began to dot the line at intervals of a hundred feet. The telephone posts extended right to the swamp's edge. With this material came new gangs and foremen, locomotive engineers and mechanics. The whole camp hummed like a hive.

The end of April saw Kitty's house completed and the furniture installed, and the first day of May brought Kitty.

CHAPTER XIV

The Declaration.

She had telephoned Wilton to expect her, and she came in a rig, with a cartload of trunks and packages behind. Within an hour she was ensconced snugly in the new cottage, with a camp cook detailed to look after her needs. In her widow's black she looked prettier than ever, and absurdly young even to be married.

Clothes, hangings, books, feminine things, knicknacks of every kind strewed all the floors as soon as the heavy trunks had been unfastened. For several hours after her arrival there was chaos in the cottage.

Wilton had supper with her, and all the while they sat together at the table his heart was almost too full for speech. He was dreaming of the future with Molly, a future in which Kitty shared. He pictured her happily married—for Joe would have wished that, and Wilton's loyalty to the dead man had nothing mawkish or sentimental in it. He imagined someone altogether worthy of her, and they four the closest of lifelong friends.

Kitty tapped him on the arm, and he looked up to see her face in a charming smile, and mirth dancing in her blue eyes.

"What are you thinking of, Will?" she asked.

"Kitty," he said, evading her question, "I think you are the prettiest woman in the world."

"Why, Wilton?"

"To come up here and put up with these hardships, just because of Joe."

She blushed faintly and lowered her eyes. "It was you who let me come, Will," she said.

"But you wanted to come because Joe would have liked it, Kitty. It's just like you to hide your real feeling."

She laughed and made a little face at him. But after supper she grew serious as he spoke of the work and his success, about which he had written her.

"How glad Joe would have been," he said. "Somehow it seems to me that every stroke of the axe, every blow of the hammer, is part of a great memorial to him."

That was the nearest to poetry Wilton had ever got. Kitty fell into a meditation as prolonged as Wilton's at the table, until he asked her if she would walk over to the portage to see Molly.

"Tonight?" she asked doubtfully.

"Not if you're tired, Kitty."

"I thought you might be content to sit here and chat."

"I should be, Kitty. But I told her I was coming. And I said I had a surprise for her. Cant you imagine how pleased she will be to see you? But if you're tired—it was quite thoughtless of me, but somehow I can't fancy anyone not wanting to see Molly."

"Why, of course I'll come with you, Will," she answered.

And they strolled down side by side and made their way to the trading store. Upstairs the lamp was lit in the factor's room, and as they drew near they could see the old man seated in his chair, and Molly kneeling at his side. She seemed to be pleading with him. Wilton felt hurt and angry at the thought of her position. Somehow he hated Kitty to see that scene.

They went in, and, at the sound of their entrance, Molly came running downstairs, stopped short at the bottom, and stared at Kitty as if she had seen a ghost. She put her hand to her heart with a sudden gesture of fear.

"Molly, this is the surprise I promised you," said Wilton. "What's the matter, dear? Did we startle you?"

Molly shook her head, and came quickly forward, swallowing as if something was choking her. The women kissed each other. Then Wilton was aware that both were watching him.

All through the lively chat that followed he was conscious of that. He put the idea out of his mind with an effort, for he did not like subtleties of feeling that he could not understand. Yet there was a chilliness under the girls' chatter and laughter.

Presently Kitty said she was tired and must get back. Molly promised to come to see her as soon as possible. And Wilton was outside with her, and Molly's kiss warm on his lips still, when suddenly the explanation of the slight constraint came to him.

Kitty gave him his opportunity. "Did you think Molly seemed a little strange?" she asked, with a quick glance at him, and that odd, keen look in her eyes.

"I think she was surprised," said Wilton. "And perhaps—I can say it to you, Kitty?—the least bit hurt. She was very anxious about me when I was ill, you know."

"Why, Wilton!"

"Of course she didn't understand that it was impossible for you to answer her letters immediately."

"Well, I answered every one!" said Kitty indignantly. "Did she say I didn't?"

"Of course, they mightn't have reached her. But I didn't mean to offend you, Kitty. It's only a trifle, anyway."

"I'm not offended," said Kitty; but they hardly spoke on the way home. When he left her at her door she turned to him and asked abruptly:

"Will, you are still as deeply in love with Molly as ever, aren't you?"

"Of course I am, Kitty," he answered.

"Then I am glad for your sake and hers," answered Kitty, and went quickly into the house.

Wilton walked back to his shack, a little puzzled and trying to think it all out. He did not like those wrinkles in his mind. He hated things that were not as clear as noonday. Women were queer in little ways, he knew, and apt to make much of trifles. But the two girls were old friends. He was sure the little ripple would pass away.

He had arranged to show Kitty the progress of the work on the following morning; but when he called for her he found her in the midst of her unpacking, and she put it off until the afternoon. Wilton laughed, chided her a little, and went to his work. It had never occurred to her that he was giving up valuable hours of the company's time to the appointment.

And he thought with an inward smile how those same unpractical ways of hers had been at once Joe's despair and his delight. They had been complete contrasts in temperament, a thing which, perhaps, had been the secret of their happiness together. Wilton had quite forgotten the little storm of the night before.

She kept him waiting till three o'clock, when they started. The camp had spread itself like a great wen among the trees. The clang of hammers, the sounds of the various engines was like a great paen in Wilton's ears. It was a paen of Joe; it embodied all the essence of constructive life to him. A man's job!

He felt the pride of the artist as he led Kitty from one place to another. Locomotives were snorting, and lines of ballast trucks occupied the narrow-gage that had been laid down to the water's edge. Here, eating into the debris of the clay, was the grader. A dozen horses, hitched in four rows of three abreast, strained at the great plow that ripped tons of earth from the soil, forcing it into the scoops which, traveling on an endless chain, discharged their contents into the hopper wagon.

To Be Continued.

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

UNDER the shade of awnings and trees, the Summer girl promenades on verandas. Many a porch party is delightfully suggestive of a flower garden come to life, especially this year when colors are selected for their startling brightness. Never before have so many riotous colors been worn. Never before have so many dyes served to adorn the fair ladies who take to the reds, yellows and purples like ducks to water.

Somebody said that the automobiles had ruined the parasol trade but we do not agree. The old-fashioned stroll has not been entirely supplanted by the 30-mile-an-hour habit, and more than one pleasant path or rolling lawn feels the tap tap of gentle heels.

A very smart style would look especially well in organdie or voile is shown in No. 1461 affecting the new square, collarless neckline and long waistline. The trimming bands could be of cretonne or lace. The pattern cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¼ yards 36-inch material with ⅜ yard 32-inch or wider material for trimming bands.

Combining the most popular Summer style with two of the most popular Summer materials is exactly what has been done with this jumper dress of tissue gingham with guimpe of voile. The pattern for the dress illustrated in No. 1467 cuts in sizes 16 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4¾ yards 36-inch material for dress with 1¼ yards 36-inch material for guimpe.

Just the type of dress for a durable material is illustrated in No. 1440. The most practical material would be a chambray in a pretty color and trimmed with bias folds of gingham or whatever colored material you high have left from some other frock. The pattern cuts in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3⅝ yards 36-inch material with ⅝ yards 36-inch contrasting.

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of the above designs at the rate of 15 cents for each pattern. These patterns are stylish and perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give number, size, age, etc.

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I want you to take a good look at the spectacles in the above heading. Notice their size and shape. Compare them with the glasses you or your friends may be wearing right now. Notice the extra-large round eyes in these latest-style **sight-improving** spectacles. The glasses are as large and as round as a silver dollar, as you can see in the above picture, and completely cover every part of the human eye so you don't have to look over the tops of them or squint your eyes under the bottoms of them like you have to do when wearing the old-style small-eye spectacles for sale at stores.

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Thousands of spectacle-wearers from Maine to California have quit using the old-style small-eye egg-shaped **glasses** and are now wearing the latest-style extra-large round-eye **sight-improving** spectacles—which have practically taken the country by storm—and I am going to send you a pair of these up-to-date **glasses** complete in a very neat and handsome 10 karat gold-filled spectacle frame, to try fully ten days on your own eyes in your own home without a cent in advance or even a reference.

You Can Wear These Latest-Style, Extra-Large, Round-Eye, *Sight-Improving* Spectacles for Far or Near, for Reading or Looking Away Off in the Distance

As soon as you get them I want you to put them on your eyes and you will be agreeably surprised to discover that you can again read the finest print in your newspaper or magazine; you will be able to thread the smallest-eyed needle and do the finest kind of embroidery and crocheting with them on and do it all night long if you like without any headaches or eye pains and with as much ease and comfort as you ever did in your life.

You Can Use Them When Out Hunting, Driving or To the Movies If You So Desire

If you like to go hunting occasionally, put on these latest-style **sight-improving** spectacles, go out into the woods some bright sunny morning and you will be delighted to find how greatly they help you in sighting your gun and taking aim at your game. Or, if you go to the movies once in awhile, you can take a seat away in the back end of the theatre—to avoid the glimmer of the lights—and you will be pleased to notice that even the smallest words and pictures on the screen, look just as clear and as plain to you as though you were sitting right in the front row, with the aid of these latest-style, **sight-improving** spectacles.

Seeing Is Believing

Now I realize that it may be hard for you to believe that these latest-style, **sight-improving** spectacles will again bring back to you the absolutely perfect sight of your younger days. But you know the old saying "Seeing is believing" and I positively will not accept one single solitary penny from you until you have seen these latest-style spectacles and have found them more **sight-improving** to your own eyes than any spectacles you have ever bought anywhere at any price before. That is the reason why I am only asking you to fill out and mail me the coupon below, and I will immediately send you a handsome 10-karat gold-filled pair of the latest-style, extra-large, round-eye, **sight-improving** spectacles, by mail, all charges prepaid to try fully 10 days on your own eyes in your own home without a cent in advance or even a reference.

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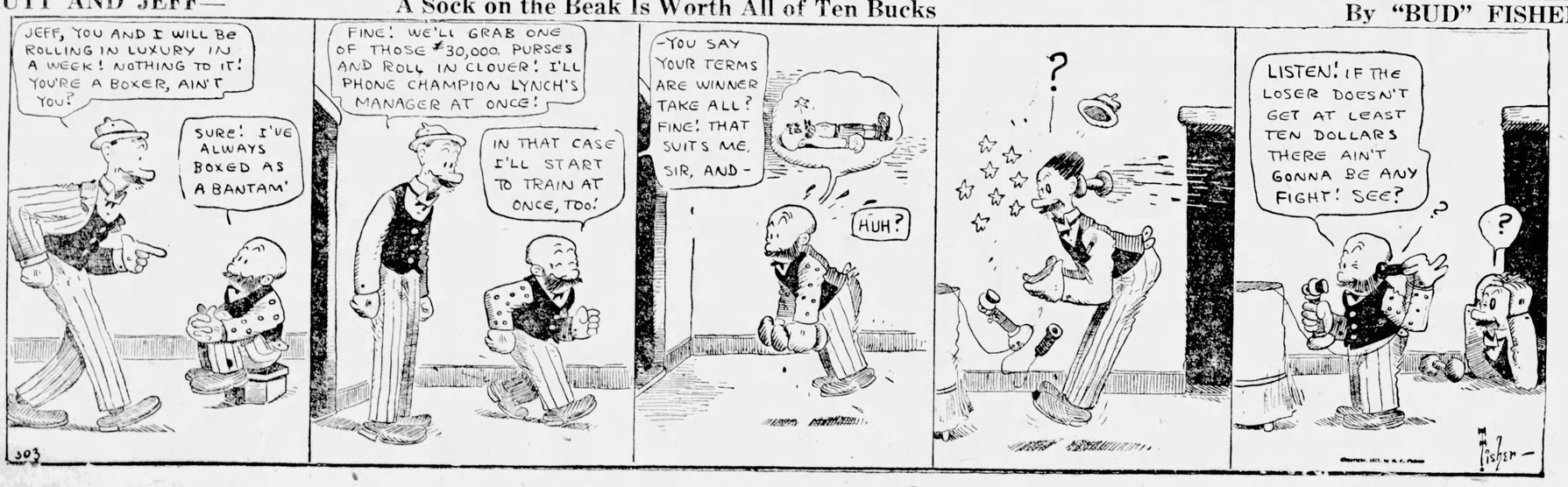
JEFF, YOU AND I WILL BE ROLLING IN LUXURY IN A WEEK! NOTHING TO IT! YOU'RE A BOXER, AIN'T YOU?
SURE! I'VE ALWAYS BOXED AS A BANTAM'
FINE! WE'LL GRAB ONE OF THOSE $30,000 PURSES AND ROLL IN CLOVER! I'LL PHONE CHAMPION LYNCH'S MANAGER AT ONCE!
IN THAT CASE I'LL START TO TRAIN AT ONCE, TOO!
-YOU SAY YOUR TERMS ARE WINNER TAKE ALL? FINE! THAT SUITS ME, SIR, AND-
HUH?
?
LISTEN! IF THE LOSER DOESN'T GET AT LEAST TEN DOLLARS THERE AIN'T GONNA BE ANY FIGHT! SEE?
?
?
Fisher
303

DAVIS AFTER NEW IMMIGRATION ACT

Inspection at Embarkation Point Is Advocated by Official.

Secretary of Labor Davis believes Americanization laws should be changed so immigrants would be examined at ports of embarkation instead of after they arrive in the country. He soon will ask congress legislation making this possible.

He also thinks immigrants should be examined soon as they arrive in America for the purpose of training in Americanization and, if they do not conform to American standards, should be deported. Immigration figures report there is a shortage of common labor and many changes in the immigration law are necessary. It is stated that aliens are leaving this country in large numbers and that the shortage of unskilled laborers cannot keep pace with ordinary growth in the ranks of skilled and professional men, due to natural differences of occupation, etc. Figures from the bureau of immigration show 141,587 European immigrants were admitted to the United States between July 1, 1921, and June 30, 1922, and 129,173 departed, leaving a net increase of 12,414. This number was represented largely by aliens of Southern European countries and only a small number were of the more desirable class.

Preparing New Measure

Secretary Davis, who came to the United States as an immigrant boy many years ago, explains his attitude on the immigration question as follows:

"I am preparing material for a measure to be presented in the next congress, looking to the examination of immigrants on the other side. I am convinced that a year of administration of the three per cent immigration law has shown that I have come to the conclusion that we should make immigrant examinations at ports of embarkation. These examinations should include blood, mental, physical and moral examinations.

"The situation which led to the enactment of the immigration restriction law was the belief among members of congress that the majority of immigrants were of types which do not fit in with our requirements or are undesirable and that in our best interests. For economic reasons and because of international conditions the only solution appeared to be to limit it in such a way that our action would not conflict with treaties and relations with foreign countries.

Passport System Wrong

"The passport system, which grew during the war, has placed in the hands of foreign governments the means of determining who should and who should not come to the United States. It often has been asserted conditions in many parts of Europe are such that the governments desire to keep all their able-bodied and progressive young men at home, granting passports only to such as they are willing to have leave. We want the right to say which our residents shall be; not what sovereigns of Europe desire to send to us.

"Though we select our own immigrants we may yet get many who never will make good citizens. We should, therefore, enroll these people as soon as they arrive, for the purpose of training and Americanizing them. If they are unable to qualify and exhibit unwillingness to conform to our standards we should have the right to send them back. I am firmly of the opinion that this method of handling our immigration problem will prove more satisfactory than any limitation which we might enforce at ports of entry in this country."

The three per cent restrictive immigration law recently was renewed for two years, carrying it up to June 30, 1924.

Blinded by Blow-Out

The blowing out of a tire destroyed the eyesight of Henry Sherman, a tourist, a few miles east of Cheyenne, Wyo.

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Laddie Boy Gets Birthday Biscuit

—Photo by Wide World Photos

Laddie Boy, the President's pup, gave three big woofs, turned a somersault and shouted, in canine language, "If this is a dog's life, lemme live," when his third birthday dawned in the White House last week.

Laddie boy was the recipient of a huge birthday biscuit, or rather a pyramid of biscuits disguised as a cake, sent by his father of the Quetschke Kennels, Toledo. And did he have a pleasant birthday? Just gaze upon his smiling countenance.

FOUR-STATE SHORT CUTS

OHIO

AKRON—This city which was officially credited with a population of 208,435 when the rubber factories were running full force now has 171,410 residents, city directory figures show.

COLUMBUS — State industrial commission holds that an employe, fully recovered from an occupational disease, but susceptible to its recurrence because of having had it once, is entitled to workmen's compensation on an impairment basis.

OAK HARBOR—Average wheat yield in Ottawa county will be 20 bushels an acre.

AKRON—A posse of 100 men was formed to search for two bandits who escaped from a recent midnight gun battle near Aurora.

COLUMBUS—Tax rates in Ohio are to climb again. Sinking fund trustees have levied a tax of 5 cents on $100 to liquidate bonus bonds.

COLUMBUS—State Director of Finance Davis has been given authority to purchase coal for all state institutions in the open market.

FREMONT — Sandusky county's early happenings will be depicted Oct. 4 when the 100th anniversary of the birth of Rutherford B. Hayes, 19th president of the United States, will be observed.

BRYAN—Williams County Farm Bureau will observe fifth anniversary of its organization with a celebration in Montpelier on Aug. 22.

GALION — Jacob P. Menges, father of Irene Menges, 26, who was released from an abandoned smokehouse on her father's farm by the sheriff after two years' alleged confinement, was found guilty of cruelty in a justice court.

AKRON—A new type of towing dirigible, with which it is planned to replace observation balloons for army use, has been developed by engineers of a local rubber concern.

CIRCLEVILLE—Funeral services for John E. Stevenson, former member of congress from Hamilton county and state senator from this district, were held here last week.

ST. MARYS—Nine Western Ohio interurban cars have been eliminated from the St. Marys division on account of the coal shortage.

PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURG — Robert Walker Guthrie, for many years an outstanding figure in the business life of Pittsburg, died here July 24, aged 76 years.

EASTON—Workmen on their way to Lehigh Valley shops in South Easton recently were showered with dishwater and sour milk, several being compelled to return home and change their clothing.

POTTSVILLE—State Compensation Commissioner Houcke has decided a woman who lives with a man as his wife is entitled to compensation upon his death, even if there never has been any marriage ceremony.

HARRISBURG—Fifty per cent of Pennsylvania's wheat, based on federal grades, last year contained garlic and the farmers of the state were penalized almost a million and a half dollars on this account.

STATE COLLEGE—Potato crop in the state was increased by nearly a million bushels last year because of spraying demonstrations conducted on more than 10,000 acres, it was announced by Director McDowell of the agricultural extension of the state college.

HARRISBURG—Auditor General Lewis has given out details of the transactions whereby government of Pennsylvania is alleged to have lost interest to amount of $11,300 through failure to deposit checks paid to the state treasury in the Kephart term by Allegheny county's treasurer.

MICHIGAN

COLDWATER—Early drought is severely damaging corn and early potatoes here. The pastures are all dried up.

BIG RAPIDS—Dedication of the $45,000 armory is announced for August.

MARQUETTE—In discussing the railroad strike here, Senator Townsend declared it was entirely unfair that railroad rates should be boosted at almost identically the same time the wages of railroad workers were reduced.

LAKE CITY—A farmer-merchant gala week was held here when the merchants entertained and banqueted the farmers of the vicinity.

DETROIT—Coal supply here is sufficient to care for the city's industrial needs temporarily, according to reports received by the fuel committee of the board of commerce.

LANSING — Public utilities in Michigan making more than the allotted return on their investment will have to show cause why their rates to consumers should not be reduced.

DETROIT — The Grand Trunk railroad announced the suspension of two of its through Detroit-Chicago trains.

ADRIAN—Thousands of people took part in the sendoff of Michigan farm tourists who met at the Horton farm in Fruit Ridge for the beginning of the tour that will take them through Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Canada and Michigan.

FLINT—More than 300 men and women appeared in police court here one day recently, the result of raids on every place in the city suspected of violating the liquor laws.

INDIANA

EVANSVILLE — Local manufacturers have announced they will not buy coal at high prices now prevailing. Plants will close when present reserve stocks are exhausted.

WABASH—Assessment figures for Wabash county show a decrease of over eight million in taxable values during the last year.

ANDERSON—Directors of the Madison County Farmers' association have decided to join in the federated marketing plan of the Indiana Federation of Farmers' associations for buying fertilizer and other supplies in wholesale quantities.

GOSHEN—Property loss amounting to $100,000 resulted when 17 cars of a freight train on the Wabash were wrecked because of a split switch.

TERRE HAUTE—General John J. Pershing and his staff plan to be guests of Terre Haute and the American Legion on the last day of the annual state convention of the Legion to be held in this city Sept. 25 to 27.

WARSAW—According to tabulation by the Kosciusko county board of review, the average value of farm land in county for taxing purposes has been put at $72.33 an acre.

ANDERSON—Industries here are beginning to feel a shortage of coal.

RICHMOND — The Five Year meeting of the religious society of Friends, to be held here Sept. 5 to 12, will bring together a distinguished body of Quakers.

INDIANAPOLIS — Steps are being taken by the public utilities of Indiana, especially the car lines radiating from here, to conserve coal on hand.

INDIANAPOLIS — Indiana coal operators have pledged to Governor McCray their co-operation in any plan he favors to open the mines of the state.

HOME BREW MAKERS BATTLE PROFITEERS

Discovery by California home brewers that the black missing fig makes a tasty liquor with a sizeable kick is said to have been responsible for increase in the price of figs on the market.

Corn sugar, the base for much of fig nectar, is going up also, present quotation for 100 pounds being 25 cents over that of a few days ago.

Engines Wearing Out

The motive power of the railroads is deteriorating at the rate of 9,000 locomotives a week ordered out of commission for want of repairs, it was learned from government figures.

Determined to battle against these odds, railroad chiefs, it was stated, are prevailing upon the major locomotive construction plants to take over the work of overhauling "sick" locomotives ahead of work on hand.

NEW AMENDMENT M'CORMICK PLEA

Child Labor Legislation Is Object of Action by Senator.

Senator Medill McCormick of Illinois will offer in the senate an amendment to the Constitution empowering congress to legislate concerning child labor and to limit or prohibit labor of all persons under 18 years of age.

Senator McCormick agreed to offer this amendment following a conference with Samuel Gompers, president, and Frank Morrison, secretary, of the American Federation of Labor. Gompers and Morrison were representatives of the permanent conference for the abolition of child labor, which includes representatives of women's clubs, church organizations, the League of Women Voters and other organizations.

Two supreme court decisions invalidating child labor laws necessitate an amendment to the Constitution. The first law declared void was one barring products of child labor from inter-state commerce. The second placed a prohibitory tax upon persons employing child labor. The supreme court declared both laws were unconstitutional and an invasion of the rights of states.

Senator McCormick says the following organizations have indorsed the proposed amendment:

General Federation of Women's Clubs, National Congress of Mothers, Parent Teachers' association, National Council of Catholic Women, National Women's Trade Union league, American Association of University Women, National Council of Women, Young Women's Christian association, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ, National Child Labor committee, Public Education and Child Labor Association of Pennsylvania, Social Action department, National Catholic Welfare council, National Consumers' league, National League of Women Voters.

As approved by the child labor conference Senator McCormick's amendment follows:

"The congress shall have power to limit or prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age and power is also reserved to the several states to limit or prohibit such labor in any way which does not lessen any limitation of such labor or the extent of any prohibition thereof by congress. The power vested in the congress by this article shall be additional to and not a limitation on the powers elsewhere vested in the congress by the Constitution with respect to such labor."

EVEREST TRIP LESSONS TOLD

English Explorer Describes Effect of Expedition Upon Daily Life.

"Mountaineering proper is not necessarily rashness, but is entirely a question of prudence and courage, of strength and steadiness, and of a feeling for nature and her most hidden beauties, which often are awe-inspiring but for that reason the more sublime, and, to a contemplative spirit, the more suggestive."

Sir Francis Younghusband, speaking before the Royal Geographical society on the Mount Everest expedition, used the foregoing words to express the sentiment which has animated all those connected with the expedition and then said they were written 33 years ago by Father Ratti, who has now become Pope Pius X.

After describing what the expedition had accomplished Sir Francis said: "The experience gained this year shows that skilled mountaineers are able to take those unskilled in high mountain craft to the highest altitudes. Geoffrey Bruce never had climbed a snow and ice mountain before. Yet, under Finch's skilled leadership, he was able to attain a height of 27,300 feet. And the Sherpa porters, though they were practically untrained to snow and ice work, were able, under General Bruce's stimulating influence, to carry loads up to 25,500 feet, some of them making the journey four times.

"By careful organization and combination of effort, using experience to guide inexperience, and by the display of indomitable pluck on the part of the highest climbers, the expedition has, at a bound, brought the record up from 24,600 feet to 27,300 feet, and thus left only 1,700 feet to be climbed before the summit is reached."

NEWSPAPER CONTEST RAGE STRIKES PARIS

Contests are the rage in the Paris press. Readers have been asked to vote for the most beautiful girl in France, the most "meritorious" girl, the best method to combat the declining birthrate, the most appropriate way to celebrate Pasteur's centenary and other judgment exercisers.

l'Internationale, communist afternoon daily, has capped the climax with a contest to determine "the worst employers of Paris and surrounding country." It claims to have received 4,000 responses, but "for obvious reasons" does not publish names of winning voters.

FUEL IMPORTATION IS CALLED FUTILE

"Importation of British mined bituminous coal to avert a fuel famine among American industries, is so apparently futile and absurd, as to constitute a huge joke," John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, asserted recently.

"When it is realized that the normal coal requirements of this country are 8,000,000 tons a week while the utmost unloading capacity of all docks on the American seacoast is less than 25,000,000 tons a year, it becomes apparent how farcical are attempts to break the miners' strike with foreign fuel," he said.

DuPont Official Dead

Charles A. Patterson, vice president of the DuPont Powder Co., in charge of the department of high explosives, died in a Philadelphia hospital July 26. He was 46.

The Latest Markets

Renewed confidence in security values was a constant factor in the stock market during the past week. A depressed feeling the first two days, as the seriousness of the industrial situation was brought home to all, was followed by a substantial recovery.

Hope that the present negotiations will lead to a settlement of the two big controversies, and the knowledge that a sudden announcement of such a result would leave the shorts in a most difficult position, worked, as always, to strengthen securities which have been sold on strikes or strike talk.

Bonds were strong throughout the week. The advance of the fourth 4¼ Liberty bonds to another new high record is notable, as the value of this issue outstanding is nearly twice as much as of any other war loan. It can be taken as a striking example of the abundance of money on one hand, and the prospect for continued easy money rates on the other.

Foreign exchange backed and filled during the week, and has not occupied a prominent place in the minds of American financiers, with the important occurrences in the domestic situation. This is the time of year when exchange normally moves against foreign countries. The fact that francs are a cent cheaper than a few weeks ago can be accounted for, in part, by the poor French harvests.

Oil stocks have had another week of uncertainty, with drives being made against the Mexican issues. The weakness of Mexican Seaboard on continued reports of salt water, has to a great extent unsettled the entire Mexican group.

Despite the strikes, railroads and steels were steady to strong throughout. The quarterly report of the United States Steel corporation, which showed net earnings the best since the first quarter of 1921, with July earnings twice those of the same month last year, was not unexpected, but tended nevertheless to instill more confidence in the average trader. Orders on the books of the corporation at the end of May were larger by 7½ per cent than at the end of April and 25 per cent larger than at the end of March.

No adverse effect on freight traffic on account of the strike was shown in reports for the first half of July for three important railroads. Great Northern shipments increased 67 per cent for that period, compared with a year ago. Rock Island and Northwestern showed good increases in car loading.

Toward the end of the week the railroad shares were helped by receipt of several June reports, which showed most gratfying returns as compared with 1921. From this point on, however, car loadings and earnings reports are bound to show a declining tendency until more normal conditions in industry prevail.

Grain

Wheat, cash, $1.12½; July, $1.12½; Sept., $1.10½; Dec., $1.13½. Corn, cash, 72½c. Oats, cash, 39c. Barley, cash, 68c. Rye, No. 2, cash, 83c. Clover seed, cash, $13.00; Oct., $10.90; Dec., $10.85. Alsike, cash, $10.25; Oct., $10.25; Dec., $10.25. Timothy, cash, $2.80; Sept., $2.90; Oct., $2.82½.

Chicago — Wheat, July, $1.10½; Sept., $1.08; Dec., $1.10¼. Corn, July, 63c; Sept., 62½c; Dec., 58⅝c. Oats, July, 32¼c; Sept., 34¼c; Dec., 37⅛. Barley, July, 61c; Sept. 57½c. Rye, July, 79¼c; Sept., 78⅛c.; Dec., 79⅞c.

Produce

Toledo—Butter—Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 39@40c; solid pack, 38c; nut margarine, 25@25½c.

Cheese—Fancy brick, 21@22c; Michigan, 1-lb, 23c; brick, 23@24c; longhorn, 25@25½c.

Eggs—Candled, 26c; selects, 30c.

Bacon—Fat, 23½c; lean, 32½c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 29c; 9 to 10 lbs., 28c; 11 to 12 lbs., 25c; 13 to 15 lbs., 23c. Lard—12c. Hams, 31c. Sausage—Fresh pork, 15c; luncheon, 20c.

Live Poultry — Ducks, 20@25c; geese, 14@15c; turkeys, 28@30c; hens, 23@25c; broilers, 28@30c; old roosters, 14@15c.

Hides—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; bull, 6c; green calf, No. 1, 17c; No. 2, 15½c; kip, 13c; No. 2 kip, 11½c; cured hides, No. 1, 11c; No. 2, 10c; horse hides, $2.50.

Cleveland—Butter, extra in tubs, 40@40½c; prints, 41@41½c; extra firsts, 38½@39c; firsts, 37½@38c; seconds, 32½@33c; packing stock, 23@25c. Eggs—Fresh fathered northern extras, 28c; extra firsts, 27c; Ohio firsts, 21½c; Western firsts, new cases, 20c. Oleomargarine—Pound prints, nut oleo, 21@22c; high grade made of animal fat, 22@22½c; lower grades, 16@17c. Cheese — York State, 23½@24c; brick, 20@21c; fat New York Swiss, 35c@40c; northern, 26@27c; limburger, 28@29c. Poultry — Live heavy fowls, 23@24c; thin, 17@20c; roosters, 15c; light broilers, 22@23c; heavy, 28@30c; leghorns, 21@22c; Spring ducks, 19@23c. Potatoes—East shore Virginia Cobblers, new stock, $2.75@3.00 per bbl. Sweet Potatoes—$1.40@1.50 a hamper.

Chicago—Butter unsettled; creamery extras, 32½c; firsts, 29½@32c; seconds, 28@28½c; standards, 32½c. Eggs—unchanged; receipts, 16,425 cases; firsts, 20@20½c; ordinary firsts, 18@18½c; miscellaneous, 19@19½c; storage packed extras, 21½@22c; storage packed firsts, 21@21½c. Poultry, alive, unsettled; fowls, 16@21½c; broilers, 22@26c; roosters, 13½c. Potatoes—Demand and movement slow, market weaker; east shore Virginia stave barrels Irish Cobblers, No. 1, $2.75@3.00; Kansas sacked Irish Cobblers, some dirty, $1.15@1.25 cwt.; poorer grade, $1.00@1.10 cwt.; sacked Early Ohios, poorly graded, 75c@$1.00 cwt.; Minnesota sacked Early Ohios, $1.00@1.15 cwt.; Nebraska sacked Early Ohios, $1.25 cwt.

New York—Butter weak; receiptts 12,818; creamery, higher than extras, 34¾@35½c; creamery extras (92 score), 34@34½c; creamery firsts, (88 to 91 score), 31@33½c. Eggs, steady; receipts, 18,210; New Jersey hennery white, extra fancy candled selection, 47c. Cheese, weak; receipts, 5,600.

Live Stock

Cleveland—Hogs—Receipts, 4,500; heavies, $10.25; Yorkers, $11.25; pigs, $11.25. Cattle, $9.50; calves, $11.50@12.50. Spring lambs, $11.50@12.50.

Pittsburgh—Cattle—Receipts, 2,300; lower; steers, $9.00@9.50; heifers, $7.00@7.50; cows, $5.00@6.00. Hogs—Receipts, 6,500; steady; heaviest, $9.75@10.25; heavy Yorkers, $11.35@11.40; light Yorkers and pigs, $11.40@11.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,000; higher; top sheep, $7.25; top lambs, $12.50. Calves—Receipts, 1,200; lower; top, $11.50.

East Buffalo, N. Y.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,150; shipping steers, $8.50@10.25; butchers, $7.50@8.50; yearlings, $9.00@9.75; heifers, $5.50@5.75; cows, $2.50@6.50; bulls, $3.75@5.75; stockers and feeders, $5.50@6.50; fresh cows and springers, $35.00@110.00. Calves—Receipts, 1,700; 50c higher; $5.00@12.50. Hogs—Receipts, 7,200; slow, steady to 25@50c lower on good light light; active, 25@50c higher; heavy, $10.25@10.50, mixed, $10.75@11.50; Yorkers, $11.50@11.75; light Yorkers and pigs, $11.75@12.00; roughs, $7.75@8.00; stags, $4.50@5.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,400; lambs, 50c higher; lambs, $5.00@13.25; yearlings, $5.00@10.00; wethers, $7.50@8.25; ewes, $2.00@7.00; mixed sheep, $7.00@7.50.

East St. Louis, Ill.—(U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics)—Cattle—Receipts, 700; compared with week ago: native beef steers, 25c to 50c lower; westerns, $1.00 lower; light yearlings steady to 25c lower; beef cows steady; canners, 15c to 25c higher; bulls, 25c to 50c lower; light calves, 25c higher; stocker steers, steady to 25c lower; top for week: beef steers, $10.15; heifers, $9.50; bulk for week: steels, $4.75@9.00; yearlings, $7.50@9.00; cows, $4.25@5.50; canners, $2.50@2.75; bulls, $4.00@5.00; stocker steers, $5.50@6.75. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; lights and medium weights, 10c to 15c higher; others steady; top, $10.00; bulk, 150 to 220-pound averages, $10.25@10.50; few loads 250 to 300-pound hogs, $9.35@9.75; packer sows, $7.25@7.50. Sheep—Receipts, 500; steady; compared with week ago, fat lambs, 25c lower; sheep steady, top lambs late in week, $12.25; bulk, $11.75@12.25; culls, $5.50@6.00; fat light ewes, $6.00; heavies, $2.50@3.00; good and choice yearlings, 4-year-old breeding ewes, $6.50@8.00; canner ewes, 50c@$1.00.

Chicago—(U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics) — Cattle—Receipts, 14,000; market fairly active; beef steers and butcher she stock strong to 15c higher; early top beef steers, $10.50; bulk, $8.50@10.00; bulls steady to strong; calves steady; stockers strong; bulk bologna bulls, $4.25@4.50; bulk vealers, early around $9.50; fat she stock mostly $5.15@7.25. Hogs — Receipts, 43,000; market fairly active to shippers and small killers; big packers doing little; better grades butchers, 10@25c higher; top, $10.70; bulk, $8.15@10.60; bulk good butchers, $9.80@10.60; pigs, mostly $9.15@10.25; few sales good packing sows steady to strong at $8.00@8.60; bidding lower on others; heavy, $9.75@10.25; medium, $10.10@10.60; light, $10.50@10.65; light lights, $10.25@10.60; packing sows, smooth, $8.10@8.75; packing sows, rough, $7.50@8.10; killing jigs, $9.75@10.40. Sheep—Receipts, 16,000; fat classes opening steady to strong, later slow; top native lambs, $12.75 to packers and city butchers; 500 top from three cars Idahos, $12.75; best held higher; fat light native ewes up to $7.25; fat heavies downward to $3.50; feeding lambs opening slow; supply fairly liberal; Westerns carrying long feeder ends.

FLAYS SELFISH SPIRIT IN U. S.

I. C. C. Chief Says Public Interest Supercedes Personal Ambition.

Only to the extent that "self interest is subordinated to the public welfare, may this country take heart" for a solution of the industrial problems and conflicts that beset its progress at the present time, Chairman McChord of the Interstate Commerce commission declared in a message to the convention of the National Hay association at Cedar Point, Ohio.

Asserting that the "disposition born of the war spirit, or which came as a result of the war, to act for one's self regardless of the rights of others, to receive much and give little, to extract the last dollar of profit, is still apparent," Chairman McChord added.

"The strikes of laboring men in our country are but symptoms of this condition. Controversies between employers and employes can be adjusted on equitable terms if, putting selfish consideration aside, both meet in that spirit of wholehearted understanding and cooperation in which each is willing to concede something for the benefit of all. If agreements cannot be reached by negotiations, the public, whose vital interests are at stake has the paramount right to expect and require that in all things both sides shall bow to the constituted authority to which such matters are committed for adjustment.

"There is, I regret to note, a deplorable manifestation of a contemptuous disregard of law and order by the parties to such controversies. These things must be. Capital shall not rule and labor shall not control for themselves alone."

The "unhappy relations which now obtain in certain quarters," McChord added, emphasize the need of striving to obtain a more active spirit of "fair play" in all industrial and economic relations.

IMAGINATION SAID TO BE DEATH CAUSE

The first case on record of death from auto-suggestion was reported to a coroner's jury in London by Dr. Henry King. Dr. King testified that Alfred Manning, a despondent man, planned to take his own life by hanging. He tied a handkerchief around his neck, but not tight enough to cause strangulation. The physician said that death was due to the fact that Manning had convinced himself that he was hanging himself.

Through auto-suggestion the heart stopped beating. Manning, in fact, was killed by the vividness of his own imagination.

A class in practical laundry chemistry was recently formed in one of the high schools in New York city, the object being to teach scientific methods of washing clothes.

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Underground Treasures—How and where to find them; particulars 2c. Dept. F, Model Co., Como Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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Tobacco or snuff habit cured or no pay. $1.00 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., TH, Baltimore, Md.

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Write the Words for a Song. We compose music. Submit your poems to us at once. New York Melody Corporation, 428 Fitzgerald Bldg., New York.

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WANTED—To hear from owner of farm for sale. Give price and description. H. E. Busby, Washington, Iowa.

FARM WANTED—Send description and price. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

FARMS FOR SALE.

TENNESSEE FARMS: Ranging from a few acres up to several hundred. Moore Land Company, Knoxville, Tennessee.

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$800 Secures Farm, $2350 Income; 4 Horses, 8 Cows, 3 a. Potatoes, 2 a. corn, acre vegetable garden, hay, poultry, hogs, tools, furniture included if taken now; 100 acres close R. R. town; city markets; rich loam tillage, 16-row pasture, wood, timber to sell, sugar maples, good orchard, attractive 2-story, 7-room house, spring water, cool porch, landscape views; 40-ft. barn, poultry house, etc.; insurance, $2,300. Owner called away; $3,000 takes all; only $800 down. Details page 20-S. Big Catalogue Free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150 S. Nassau St., New York City.

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NEXT GENERATION SHOULD LIVE 100 YEARS, SAYS PHYSICIAN

Centenarians will be commonplace in the next generation, for the children of today are far better and finer than the children of prewar days, declares Dr. Henry Dwight Chapin, American child specialist, whose work is attracting considerable attention in London.

"I don't see why every ordinary person should not live to be a centenarian," Dr. Chapin said.

"If we give babies the right start hundredth birthdays in the next generation will not be the sensation they are today.

"Scientists have discovered that the lower animals live five times the period it takes for their bones to develop.

"It takes human beings 20 years for full bone growth, and on this natural basis the average healthy life should be about 100 years.

"The reason so few people live a century is principally because of the social environment of the first five years of their lives. Those are the most important years.

"Heredity is blamed for a good deal, but I believe the first five years of social environment make a stronger determining factor than heredity.

"During the early plastic stages the brain is registering every tone and temper around it.

"The subconscious mind is at work and will probably break out in the conscious mind in later years."

The cultivation of calmness and efficiency in children will do much to prolong the life of the human race, Dr. Chapin believes.

"It isn't work that kills," the doctor said, "it is worry.

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MORAL SENSE DOESN'T EXIST

Immorality Meerly Lack of Self Restraint, Doctor Hollander Says.

Morality is not a sense but simply self-restraint, says Dr. Bernard Hollander, one of England's leading psychologists and mental experts.

"There is no moral sense," Dr. Hollander says. "What is called morality is, to a large extent, the power of self-restraint. There are no good or bad mental qualities. It is the same quality that can be employed for a good or a bad purpose. All human beings are potentially bad and they may be wicked from an innate predominance of the selfish over altruistic dispositions, owing to congenital deficiency, or faulty education.

"That the same mental quality can be employed morally and immorally can be illustrated by examples of my own experience. Some time ago I was consulted by a diplomat of high standing about his young son, whom he described as an inveterate liar.

"On investigating the history I discovered the father was known for his ability to handle truths artfully and that the son, who lost his mother, was allowed more or less free play of his innate dispositions by his governesses, and, having not yet acquired the intelligence and gained the experience of his father, he manifested the inherited disposition in a crude and objectional manner.

"The problem of inheritance of mental qualities is far from being solved.

"There are many geniuses in the world who remain undeveloped and obscure for lack of opportunity; there are many imbeciles whose defects are hidden because they never are called upon to do anything requiring intelligence, and there are many criminals who remain honest solely because they never have been subjected to temptation."

NORTH REVEALS BIG SKELETONS

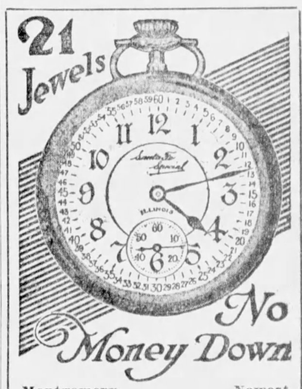
In a valley of the far northern section of British Columbia, close to the Yukon border, which it is believed never before was visited by a white man, Frank Perry, mining engineer of Vancouver, has discovered remains of mastodons that once roamed Nothern Canada. The valley, not marked on maps, is north and west of the headwaters of the Findlay river. Indians will not travel through the valley, believing it to be haunted by giant animals whose bones they have seen.

In addition to the bones there are footprints in the sandstone and shale of some other pre-historic monster; these are clearly defined marks showing the maker of the tracks a three-toed animal.

The bones, which are of great size, are in a state of excellent preservation. His bones and sections of the spine were found by Perry, who believes by excavation specimens of much historic value could be unearthed.

Perry spent 14 years in the far northern territory in quest of minerals, two pack dogs being his companions. Neither canoes nor pack horses can be used to gain access to the district where these remains were found, and so far the only manner of travelling has been to live on the game, using dogs to pack camp equipment on their backs. It requires a year to make the journey in this way but an airplane could cover the distance in a few days.

21 Jewels



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MELLON ASKS BANKERS' HELP

Co-operation Needed in Plan for Refunding Early Liberty Issue.

Banking institutions of the country have been called upon by Secretary Mellon to perform an important service to the nation by extending their facilities for the exchange of outstanding 4¾ per cent Victory notes for the new 4¼ per cent treasury notes offered for subscription as part of the federal program for refunding the short-dated debt.

In a letter to bankers throughout the country, the treasury secretary explained that approximately $4,500,000,000 of the nation's short-dated debt must be refunded during the current fiscal year.

"The refunding of this debt," he said, "most of which will have to be accomplished within the next 10 months, presents a problem of utmost importance. The $300,000,000, or the valuation of treasury notes offered for subscription on the usual terms, will provide for the treasury certificates maturing August 1, and for the treasury's remaining cash requirements between now and September 15, 1922, while the offering to allot additional notes in exchange for 4¾ per cent Victory notes should accomplish the refunding of some more of the Victory Liberty loan and correspondingly reduce the amount of Victory notes to be provided for upon redemption or maturity.

"At the same time, the call for the redemption of about half of the outstanding Victory notes before maturity will make that much of the Victory loan payable on December 15 of this year and enable the treasury to deal with it before maturity by appropriate refunding loans.

"This will mean that by January 1, 1923, the outstanding Victory notes will have been reduced to about $1,000,000,000, or in other words, a manageable maturity which can be dealt with as opportunity affords without spectacular refunding operations that would upset the security markets and disturb the course of business and industry."

Discussing the treasury operations in connection with the national indebtedness, Mr. Mellon states that by June 30, 1922, the gross public debt had been reduced to about $22,963,000,000, a reduction of about $1,052,000,000 during the past 14 months, the reduction taking place for the most part in the short-dated debt.

Meanwhile, he declared, the treasury through its refunding operations, has distributed about $2,250,000,000 of early maturing debts into treasury notes of more convenient maturities, the various series falling due in 1924, 1925 and 1926.

Want These Jewels?

Jewels, valued at more than $50,000 and found in a hotel room in Athens a year ago, are still unclaimed.

WEEK IN SPORT

Despite a setback in the middle of the week the St. Louis Browns climbed back into first place in the American league, leading the Yankees by a narrow margin of seven points after Sunday's games. The St. Louis Cards are close behind the Giants in the National. Cleveland had an off week and remained in the second division.

Washington lost five out of nine games last week despite the fact that the team made 103 hits for 63 runs, more than any other club.

St. Paul is holding first place in the American association by a comfortable margin.

Hugh McQuillan, pitching star of the Boston Braves, has been sold to the New York Giants. The price was not made public.

Rogers Hornsby is still holding the lead in clouting home runs, having 27 to his credit. Ken Williams is second with 25, and Walker of the Athletics is third with 24. Babe Ruth has 18 to his credit now.

Willie Kamm, $100,000 third baseman recently bought by the Chicago White Sox from San Francisco of the Pacific Coast league, was stellar performer in a triple play at Los Angeles last week.

Ty Cobb is out in front of all American league contenders for 1922 hitting honors. In his last six games Cobb cracked out 13 hits. He increased his average from .400 to .418, while Sisler, who led the hitters a week ago with a mark of .416, dropped to second place with an average of .404. Hornsby is leading the National in hitting and Ray Grimes of the Chicago Cubs is second, displacing Jake Daubert.

Fans attending the St. Louis-New York game at St. Louis were generous in voicing their disapproval of the latest New York-Boston deal. Joe Dugan was hooted when he appeared in Yankee uniform.

Benny Leonard, world's lightweight boxing champion, successfully defended his title against Lew Tendler of Philadelphia in a 12-round no-decision contest at Jersey City, N. J., last week. In the opinion of a majority of sport writers at the ringside Leonard won by a narrow shade. The first four rounds were all Tendler.

Sir Roche defeated a field of eight in the Grand Circuit races at Columbus, O., in the three fastest heats ever paced by a gelding. His miles were made in 1:59¾, 2:02 and 2:01.

American league club owners have voted to remove the ban prohibiting players from taking part in post-season exhibition games, provided they obtain the consent of the club president and the permission of Commissioner Landis.

Too Many Cigarets

An 11-year-old boy was found dead in bed at his home in Durham, Eng., and physicians attributed the death to the smoking of 11 cigarets in ninety minutes.

BUREAUS UNITE TO ENFORCE LAW

Food and Drug Acts Are Administered by Co-operation, Says Wallace.

Considerable aid in the enforcement of the Federal food and drugs act, state food and drug laws and municipal regulations of this sort has been given through the co-operation of the department of Agriculture said a statement by secretary Wallace.

The bureau of chemistry of the agricultural department, through W. S. Frisbie, of the co-operation office, keeps in constant touch with federal, state and municipal authorities in charge of administering pure food and drug laws. Although only in office a few months, Frisbie already has visited more than half of the states and he plans to visit the rest of the states before the year is over.

As a result of this close relationship the eyes of the law are multiplied. The authorities of the states, cities and the department of agriculture exchange valuable information and now most of the state inspectors carry authorizations from Secretary Wallace, empowering them to collect samples for the agricultural department. These are analyzed by experts of the bureau of chemistry.

Additional improvement in the enforcement of these laws has been brought by the standarization of rules and regulations, a move welcomed by manufacturers and dealers as well as enforcement authorities. This plan of unformity is being fostered also by the National Association of Food, Drug and Dairy Officials, as well as by many smaller organizations of these officials.

Seven group organizations have been formed, with representatives from every state included in their membership. The department of agriculture is always represented at meetings.

Secretary Wallace says that it is now not only easier to collect information on violations of the laws, but additional opportunity is given for the study of food and drug problems in the laboratories of the chemistry bureau in Washington and at the various stations througout the country.

STATES LOSE THEIR RIGHTS, IS CLAIM

Saying the federal government was engaged in a steady encroachment upon rights of the states, Governor Morrison declared in an address to editors gathered for the convention of the North Carolina Press association that President Harding's request to governors to invite a resumption of coal production under assurances of adequate protection constituted "an attempt to debase the states."

"There may be Bolsheviks after me who come into power and they may attempt to bring sovietism upon the state, but this will never come while I am governor," Mr. Morrison declared.

YANKEE GIRL IS COUNTESS

Foster Daughter of Titled Woman Is Made Heiress to Vast Estate.

Documents permitting the adoption of Mrs. Pierre Tartoue, daughter of Mrs. R. Bengue Barnet of Portland, Ore., by the Countess Clerel de Tocqueville de Rampan de Chanquetot were approved by Surrogate John P. Cohalan.

Through the adoption the American girl becomes a legal member of the aristocratic French family, and may use the title "Countess de Rampan and Countess de Chanquetot." The new countess may also share in the estate of the family, which includes among other historic possessions a luxurious home in Paris and a Chateau near Cherbourg.

Mme. de Tocqueville has been attached to the girl she adopted as her daughter.

"My own daughter who died," the countess says, "would have been about Claudia's age had she lived.

The Countess de Tocqueville is the widow of Vicomte Augustin Rene Clerel de Tocqueville, an officer of the Legion of Honor.

Japanese Seek Loans

The president of the South Manchurian railway, in announcing 30,000,000 yen of the company's debentures would fall due this Fall and another 35,000,000 yen next Spring, said negotiations were in progress in New York and London with a view to raising loans for refunding purposes.

Why Have Skin Trouble Cuticura Will Prevent It

In the treatment of all skin troubles bathe freely with Cuticura Soap and hot water, dry gently, and apply Cuticura Ointment to the affected parts. Do not fail to include the exquisitely scented Cuticura Talcum in your toilet preparations.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 28Y, Malden 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

Earn a weekly salary addressing envelopes in spare time at home. Either sex. Full particulars 25c (coin). Schell Publisher, 7800 Michigan, St. Louis, Mo.

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List of Prize Winners in The Toledo Weekly Blade

July Special Monthly Prize Contest

GET IN THE CONTEST AND WIN A PRIZE!

July Cash Prize Winners

				Cash Award
The Largest Club	Mrs. Stuart Wilcox,	Rt. 3, Box 50,	Warren, Pa.	$100.00
2nd Largest Club	J. N. Dulaney,	Box 217,	Dresden, Ohio	50.00
3rd Largest Club	Amanda Neal,	Route 2,	Baxter, Pa.	25.00
4th Largest Club	Louisa Cornwell,	Route 1,	Campbellsburg, Ind.	5.00
5th Largest Club	Walter Shutt,	Route 7,	Wapakoneta, Ohio	5.00
6th Largest Club	Sarah E. Miller,	Route 2,	Inglefield, Ind.	5.00
7th Largest Club	M. S. Crane,	Route 3,	Towanda, Pa.	5.00
8th Largest Club	E. O. Ruttenbur,	Route 6,	Wellsboro, Pa.	5.00
9th Largest Club	Mrs. Jas. Costley	Box 342,	Elkland, Pa.	5.00
10th Largest Club	Lizzie Coats,	Route 3,	Atlanta, Ind.	5.00
11th Largest Club	W. M. Black,	Route 1,	Flinton, Pa.	5.00
12th Largest Club	Mrs. Jennie Shores,	Route 6,	Towanda, Pa.	5.00
13th Largest Club	Mrs. Esther Reynolds,		West Lebanon, Ind.	5.00
			Total July Prize Awards	*$225.00*

August Contest—$225.00 in Cash Prizes

Just Starting—Enter NOW!

Do not delay---a little extra work may win first prize.

Besides, your effort may be the means of winning for you the First Grand Prize on September 30th

AN OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFETIME--- *You can easily earn several hundred dollars this Summer during your spare time taking subscriptions for The Toledo Weekly Blade*

LIBERAL CASH COMMISSION PAID AND IN ADDITION TO THIS

$1,725.00 in Cash Prizes

given away during July, August and September to the persons sending us the largest list of subscribers.

Summer Grand Prize Contest

$1,050.00 in Cash Prizes

will be given away on September 30th to the persons sending us the most subscribers to The Toledo Weekly Blade between July 1 and September 30, 1922.

RULES:

First Cash Prize will be awarded for the largest number of subscribers received. Second Cash Prize for the second largest number of subscribers received. Third Cash Prize for the third largest number of subscribers received, and for the next ten largest lists of subscribers received, a Cash Prize of an equal amount will be awarded to each successful contestant.

Cash must accompany each list of subscribers.

In case of a tie, the amount of any particular cash award will be equally divided among the successful contestants.

Contestants not limited to one list of subscribers. Send in as many lists as you can.

Special Monthly Prize Contest

$225.00 in Cash Prizes

will be given away each month — August and September — to the persons sending us the most subscribers to The Toledo Weekly Blade during each of these months.

This is in addition to the Summer Grand Prize Contest, $1,050.00.

Lists of subscribers sent to us each month not only entitle you to participate in the Special Monthly Prize Contest, but are also placed to your credit and the total number of subscriptions which you send during July, August and September enter you as a contestant in the Summer Grand Prize Contest of $1,050.00, which closes September 30th.

Every Blade Reader Eligible

We want YOU to act as our representative in your locality to take subscriptions for The Toledo Weekly Blade. You can easily earn several hundred dollars this Summer during your spare time. Every man, woman, boy and girl is eligible to enter these Contests.

You may enter the Contest at any time between now and September 15th

Liberal Cash Commissions

In addition to offering you an opportunity to participate in our Summer Prize Contests, we will pay a liberal cash commission on every subscription you take for THE WEEKLY BLADE, You will be surprised to find how easily it is to secure subscriptions from your friends and neighbors.

YOU CAN WIN A BIG CASH PRIZE

Act quickly, and be one of the first in your locality to star t your list of subscribers. Try and win the first prize for August. It may be the means of winning the First Grand Prize, Septembe r 30th. For full particulars, address
TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE, Contest Dept., Toledo, Ohio

SIGN AND MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

APPLICATION

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE, Contest Dept.
TOLEDO, OHIO.

I am interested in your Summer Grand Prize Contest and desire to represent you in this locality.

Please send me full particulars, subscription blanks and book of receipts.

Name .....

Postoffice ..... *State* .....

R. F. D. .....